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The Sunday Observer

VOL. I — MADRAS, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1933 — NO. 5

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. RAMADAS PANTULU

CHIEF ACTORS BEHIND THE SCENES

(BY "ONE WHO KNOWS MUCH BETTER.")

"The Sunday Chronicle" which has shifted its headquarters of mischief from 17, Mount Road to 40, General Patters Road has launched an attack against Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu for shifting on justifiable grounds the headquarters of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank. This is only one of its varied and varying propaganda to discredit Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, whose contribution to the Co-operative Movement in Madras is second to none in the history of Co-operators in the province. If the propaganda is based on facts, if Mr. Pantulu is criticised for deeds of omission or commission, and if it is made out that he has done harm to the very cause of Co-operation, then such criticisms or attacks should be welcomed, as they will act as a corrective and be instrumental in preventing such recurrences in future. But what do, I a disinterested co-operator, find?—propaganda of unadulterated falsehoods, mischievous insinuations and deliberate misrepresentations.

In this connection I would like to congratulate "The Sunday Observer" whose "observations" have had a healthy and beneficial effect in putting a very perceptible and immediate restraint on the "chronicling" of "Politics and Personalities." The people who had the opportunity, or rather misfortune, to read what a correspondent in your paper has called, "the rag," had to take note of the conspicuous absence of the virulent effusions of that feature, and they know that the very straightforward and open criticism of the "Observer" has shunted that column off its contemporary. People no longer see these oft-repeated phrases "Bobbilism bites the dust"; "Bunglings of Bobbili Ministry"; "Mal administration under Bobbili Raj"; "Bobbilism runs riot"; "Bobbilism in excelsis"; and so on. Now, evidently, the "Chronicle" has dropped the Chief Minister as it would a hot potato, and has directed its attention to another chief who is ministering to the co-operative needs of Madras. Living and thriving as it does in abuse and falsehood, it cannot but pitch upon some one or other on whom it wants to inflict its loathsome and nauseating attacks. A great admirer of Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, his public career and his contribution to the Co-operative Movement, I would request the "Observer" to direct its attention to the unfair vilification propaganda of the "Chronicle," expose the hollowness of that propaganda and reveal in all its nakedness the melancholy meanness of certain selfish fellows whose object is to oust Mr. Ramadas Pantulu and step into his shoes, with a view to personal aggrandisement and personal profit. I know that Mr. Ramadas Pantulu can defend himself, as he has ably done in the last issues of the "Observer" and the "Chronicle," but I think, as a humble fry in the Co-operative Movement, it is my duty to help a little in justice being done to the great co-operator by the general public, and it is for that reason that I give below the following facts.

The attacks in the "Sunday Chronicle", were started on the 19th February, clearly at the instance of some of those who gave notice of a no-confidence motion against Mr. Ramadas for the General Body meeting of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, proposed to be held on the 26th Feb. 1933. Numerous free copies of the issue of the 19th were distributed largely among co-operators and others. The last sentence of that article makes specific mention of the no-confidence motion and the article was intended to mislead the members of the Dt. Bank.

The same correspondent came out with another attack on 26th Feb. 1933 and the issue was got ready before 4 p.m., and I saw that a large number of copies, specially printed, were distributed at the meeting place, Pachaiyappa's College Hall, freely to all the members and visitors by a representative of the "Sunday Chronicle" under the immediate supervision of Mr. K. V. Menon. That article of the 26th Feb. '33, is featured in bold headlines with the caption "Confidence in Mr. Ramadas?" So the object of that attack was to prejudice the voters at the meeting.

The points raised by the "Sunday Chronicle" are absolutely silly. The three main grievances are: (1) The Dt. Bank was shifted on 1-2-32 from its old premises from behind the G. P. O. to its present locality, No. 1, Armenian Street, on the Esplanade and that it entailed an enhanced expenditure of Rs. 50 a month for 5 months and Rs. 25 a month thereafter. The resolution of the Board shows why it was shifted. The allegation that it was shifted to find accommodation for the Insurance Society is absurd. The point is disposed of by the resolution of the Board. The real reason for this quarrel was dealt with by Mr. Ramadas in his speech at the meeting, copies of which were distributed to the General Body on the 26th Feb. '33.

As a good deal of fuss was made on this question, Mr. Ramadas has ably defended his position it his speech, but the mischief—makers prevented his reading that speech. I would like to indent on the hospitality of your columns by quoting a rather lengthy portion from that speech. which completely repudiates the allegations of the "Chronicle" group and nail their lies to the counter. In dealing with the accusation regarding shifting of the Bank Office, Mr. Ramadas Pantulu's defence is as follows:—

"Apart from the objection to increase of rent by Rs. 25 per month, there is the charge of shifting the Bank to a more costly building when the Bank was working at a loss. The shifting of the Bank from the old to the present premises was due solely to business considerations and was in fact intended to improve the transactions and thereby the profits of the Bank. The Directors agreed with the plea of the Secretary that the old premises was not suitable or convenient and that its shifting to a more prominent business locality was necessary and desirable. The shifting has been amply justified by the course of the business. The number of current accounts with individuals which stood at 147 on the date of shifting has now gone up to 295, mainly owing to the vicinity of the Bank to the High Court and the Bazaars. The Fixed Deposits of individuals also rose from Rs, 32,000 to Rs. 1, 17,000 and exceeded one lakh even by 30-6-1932. The additional income from this development of business has more than compensated the increase of Rs. 25 under rent in the year under report.

"As a great deal of heat and passion have been imported into some of the resolutions given notice of, on the assumption that the shifting of the Bank's premises was in some manner connected with a desire on my part to find cheap accommodation for the Co-operative Insurance Society, I may be permitted to set out the relevant facts to show that the assumption is wholly unfounded. The question of shifting the premises had been under contemplation since October or November, 1931, though the particular premises now occupied was selected by the Board only on 19-1-1932 subject to rent being settled. The Insurance Society was not registered till the 6th January and its Board was not even constituted till 26-1-'32. In October or November, 1931, when proposals for shifting the premises of the District Bank were put forward, no one had any idea of the Co-operative Insurance Society which was not then born. The Board of the Bank after making up its mind to shift, considered proposals to sublet the rear portion of the new premises of about two-fifths of the whole to lawyers or some others, and retain the front portion of about three-fifths for its own use. The Board eventually preferred a fellow co-operative institution as a single subtenant, as it would occupy the premises throughout the year and pay the rent punctually, of which there would be no guarantee if let to private individuals. The suggestion that the Insurance Society was so helpless as not to be able to find a premises for Rs. 50 or Rs. 75 or to pay more, if need be, and that the shifting of the Bank was due to a diabolical plot hatched to benefit the Insurance Society at the expense of the District Bank is utterly baseless and has to be merely mentioned to be rejected. The inwardness of it will become clear from what I shall state later. The Insurance Society by actual measurement occupies about 840 sq. ft. in the rear, while the Bank occupies about 1300 sq. ft., in the front and the distribution of the rent at 5/8 and 3/8 between the District Bank and the Insurance Society, having regard to the space occupied and other amenities, is reasonable. The Insurance Society besides being a sub-tenant has also become a customer of the Bank and has invested about Rs. 10,000 of its money in the District Bank, and will continue to be a growing customer. If the Bank, however, feels that it can get more rent for the portion occupied by the Insurance Society, it can ask for more or give the Society notice to quit. It is difficult to believe that the increase of Rs. 25 in rent paid by the Bank can be the real cause of such bitterness and personal recrimination as is exhibited by the author of the resolutions."

(2) The second grievance is that a sum of Rs. 500 was cut off from the printing bills of C.C.P. Works, of which Mr. Manicka Mudaliyar is the President. The charge was excessive and the Board would have been guilty of negligence of duty if it passed the bill for Rs. 2,000 and odd while it thought that only Rs. 1,600 was really payable.

(3) The third grievance is that a loan was not sanctioned to the Chintadripet Co-operative Bank, of which Mr. Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar is the President. The bank's work is so unsatisfactory that without certain particulars being furnished, it was not possible to sanction the loan.

On these grievances, Mr. Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar, and Messrs. Manicka Mudaliyar and Tyagaraja Mudaliyar two of the persons interested in the old premises from which the Dt. Bank was shifted, formulated the no-confidence motions and Mr. K. V. Menon is being used as their tool to fill the columns of the "Sunday Chronicle" with such rubbish.

People who are in the know of the secrets of your contemporary's inner working are not observing any reserve in the matter of giving out some of the names of those who are instigating this propaganda against Mr. Ramadas. The combination is certainly an odd one. It is a Reddi-Chetty-Mudaliyar-Aiyangar clique, and a Menon is their employee as a paid scribe. Two of them seem to be anxious to secure the presidentship of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank and oust Mr. Ramadas from that position; and the other two seem to entertain personal grievances against Mr. Ramadas for not having supported them in some of their ambitions and for having checked their vagaries in the interest of the institutions with which he is connected.

When others are broadcasting their names, why should I alone not mention them?

It is a matter for great pity that a man of the position and standing of Sir K. V. Reddi should display such pettiness of mind and meaness of temperament. Wherever he is, he wants to be the leader. He is the "leader" of the Justice "Constitutionalist" Party. He wanted to became the leader of the whole Justice Party at Tanjore, but he forgot that he had become a backnumber in the Party and was put on the shelf. He now wants to become the President of the Madras District Co-operative Bank, and so he wants Mr. Ramadas Pantulu to go. Let him remember this one great fact that politicians from Madras who go to South Africa and return from that dark continent have got a knack of becoming fossilized.

As for Mr. Adinarayana Chetty, the less said about him the better. Who does not know his varied activities in Salem District Urban Bank? Who does not know in Salem that he used the village reconstruction scheme of Mr. Ramachandra Rao, ex-Registar of Co-operative Societies, for exploitation of personal ends? Who does not know about the famous memorandum of Mr. M. M. Masilamani, M. A. L. T., of Salem College, in which he indicted Mr. Adinarayana Chettiar and exposed his misdeeds? If Mr. Adinarayana Chettiar continues his hunt after the Presidentship, I warn him that the Masilamoni memorandum will be published and that he will be exposed in all his ugly nakedness.

Mr. K. Rangaswamy Iyengar hails from Conjeevaram and for particulars about him, your readers must apply to the Conjeevaram Bank. Very interesting revelations will be forthcoming. There can be no greater proof of his unfitness to occupy any responsible position in any co-operative institution than the petty manner in which he attacked the most respected and popular Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. D. N. Strathie, in the issue of your contemporary of the 26th February 1933.

The promoters of the no-confidence motion against Mr. Ramadas, proposed this gentleman's name to occupy the chair at the general body meeting! What a sense of propriety!

About Mr. Sivaprakasa Mudaliar, that arrogant advocate of that haughty community, I must say that no one even in Bedlam will admit his competence for any place in the Co-operative Movement.

One word about Mr. K. V. Menon. I have been hearing strange accounts of his past career and I am told that there are documentary records of his lapses which, if placed in a Court of Law, will entitle him to a place in the list of the guests of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

And it is such people that have come to "capture" the Movement! Balai! Sabash!! Escelent!

ANONYMOUS SCURRILOUS ATTACKS

MR. V. RAMADAS PANTULU'S STINGING REPLY

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu has sent to us the following communication addressed to the Editor, "The Sunday Chronicle," Madras:—

The third of the series of scurrilous attacks on me in the space of 21 days, by your anonymous correspondent, has appeared in your issue of the 12th instant. Those who took any notice of these contributions, or had any acquaintance with the themes chosen by your correspondent, had no difficulty whatever in understanding why the 19th and 26th days of February in the Year of Grace 1933 were chosen by your correspondent to start this propaganda, what lay behind his peculiar concern for the welfare of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank and of the Depressed Class Societies financed by it and why the campaign is sedulously kept up. The first attack was wound up with an express statement of your correspondent's purpose in launching it; the sting was in the tail. The second was featured with significant caption which set out the avowed object of the renewed attack; the poison was in the heading. It is useless for your correspondent to pretend that the articles were not specially intended for the benefit of the members of the General Body of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, whose meeting was notified for the 26th February 1933 and to set them up against me in advance. Indeed, numerous copies of the issue containing the second attack were freely distributed at the meeting on the 26th February 1933 to the members and visitors. Nevertheless, when I pointed out to your readers in my communication of the 5th instant that your columns were being freely used by a privileged anonymous correspondent for a personal compaign against me, you protested and asked me not to entertain an imaginary grievance, even if such attacks may become a normal feature of your columns. In justification of this advice, you pleaded journalistic propriety and advantages of anonymity of correspondents who are inspired by a disinterested desire to serve the public cause. I leave your readers and the public to judge how far you and your correspondent are serving public interests by these methods.

Your correspondent's third outburst beats his two former performances in its malignity and mischievous perversity. Every one of his new allegations is again, I repeat a mean and malicious lie, which can be demolished by a simple statement of unquestionable facts. I have given my best consideration, however, to the question whether I should pursue this controversy by answering your correspondent's latest attack and those which are likely to follow and which promise to, frequently, if not regularly, illumine your columns. Apart from the futility of trying to correct a man who refuses to have any regard to figures and facts and who misquotes and misreads my answers and the materials on which I have based them, I have come to the conclusion that he has no claim to be answered, as he is ashamed to reveal his identity and delights in carrying on

(Continued on last page)

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24—3—33 Shri Mythili and Shri Shanthi South Indian Music (Vocal).

25—3—33 Mr. Thantla Deenadayalu Naidu South Indian Music (Vocal).

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30—3—33 Mr. Ramakrishna Hazary South Indian Music (Vocal).

31—3—33 Lady Students—"Teachers' Training College of Music"—Madras Music Academy South Indian Music (Vocal).

LORD READING

THE MAN FOR WASHINGTON

(By A. G. Gardiner)

If you go into the Parliamentary lobbies in these days, you will find two subjects most discussed. They are not concerned with India, or Manchuria, or even the Budget.

They are, first; What are the hopes of a happy issue of the coming debt talks with Mr. Roosevelt at Washington? Second; Who is to do the talking for us? Is it to be Mr. Mac Donald or Mr. Chamberlain, or Runciman or—

But first let us consider what the talks are to be about and what is to be their scope. Three months hence we are due to pay the United States a further instalment of the debt owing to her under the Baldwin agreement of 1922.

We paid the last in December because the United States declined to extend the moratorium, and because we chose to pay rather than to default. France refused to pay, and because M. Herriot's Government wanted to pay it was thrust out of office.

And the question now is whether in June we shall pay again, or default like France, or whether in the interval we can make terms with America which will clear the whole problem out of the way for ever.

A mad dream

The case of the European debtors vis-a-vis America is this; German reparations which were to be the source of all war debt payments have ceased. They have ceased because it had become clear that all hopes of making Germany pay for the whole cost of the War had vanished.

It was an insane notion to have entered into anybody's head, and the attempt during fourteen years to extract blood out of a stone is chiefly responsible for the beggary of the world to-day.

Last summer the first sensible step towards world recovery was taken at Lausanne, where the European Powers agreed to give Germany a futher moratorium and to write down her ultimate indebtedness to a moderate amount.

In doing this, they, of course, cut off the revenue out of which they were paying their war debts to America, and it was hoped and expected that Mr. Hoover and his Government, who had originated the moratorium in 1931, would extend that moratorium and cut down their claims on the debtor nations in proportion.

In a word no reparations, no war debts.

But the United States did not see it that way. I have no doubt that Mr. Hoover, like all instructed Americans, knew that that was the sensible thing to do. But instructed Americans do not govern America any more than instructed Britons govern Britain. The statesmen are in the hands of mob opinion, and mob opinion was pretty solid in favour of making Europe pay.

The argument of Europe was that the payment of war debt to America was dependent on the payment of reparations by Germany to America's debtors in Europe. The argument of America was that war debts were independent of reparations. Wipe out German reparations if you like, she said, but your war debts stand.

That is the crux of the quarrel to-day.

Now it is obvious that if we, France, Italy, and Belgium go on paying war debts, Germany must go on paying reparations. In other words, the Lausanne agreement must be cancelled, and Europe must resume the hopeless task of trying to squeeze blood out of a post.

But whatever happens, Europe is not going back on Lausanne. To do that would be to drive the last nail in our coffin. We have got the rope of war indemnities and debts off our neck and we shall not put it back again. Germany can't pay Europe and Europe can't pay America.

And the question for the Washington conversations to decide is whether America is going to compel Europe to default, or whether an accommodation can be reached which will avoid that fatal necessity.

The latter will be a difficult, perhaps impossible, job; but we must not make it more difficult by failing to appreciate Mr. Roosevelt's problem He has behind him a country far worse stricken than this, a country, moreover, egged on by an ignorant Press to suppose that it can profit by bankrupting Europe. If he cancelled the debts outright he would be sandbagged by Congress, which would destroy him as it destroyed Wilson.

Ramsay mustn't go

His aim is to dodge the direct issue. He wants to wrap up war debts with other questions so that he may seem to be making a bargain that will give America something in the way of trade for what it sacrifices in war debts. In this he should have our sympathy.

And it is this fact which brings me to the question of what out Government's policy should be and who should represent us in the talks at Washington. Should Mr. MacDonald himself take a flying visit across the Atlantic, have a preliminary talk with Mr. Roosevelt and be followed by Mr Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Runciman to do the real donkey work afterwards?

This would be a mistake. I have great respect for Mr. MacDonald as a negotiator but he is the Prime Minister of this country and his place is at home at the centre of affairs, especially at this critical moment. The public is getting concerned at the head of a Government who is always on the wing and never on the spot.

If he goes to America merely to have a non-committal talk with Mr. Roosevelt the game is not worth the candle. If he goes for serious business he is not the man for the job, for he is weak on the practical business side of things, and this is a hard business matter.

Not so tactful!

Nor for entirely opposite reasons is Mr. Chamberlain the man for the task. He is a good business man within narrow limits, but he is lacking in savoir faire and the quality of graciousness and sympathy with another point of view.

Moreover, he "split the beans," so to speak, in his speech to the American journalists which rather brusquely dismissed Mr. Roosevelt's "bargaining" idea and insisted on war debts being isolated from other considerations. It was a bad gaffe, and had to be explained away by the Prime Minister. It should rule Mr. Chamberlain out from so delicate an embassy.

Finally, how is it possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be in America in March when the most critical Budget is in the last stages of preparation?

The wise course would be for the Government, having decided on the broad policy to be pursued, to send a skilled negotiator like Lord Reading to Washington, accompanied by a solid man of affairs like Mr. Runciman. Lord Reading has the most valuable of all gifts in this connection, the gift of a sweet reasonableness that keeps the air cool and the mind of the opposition open, accessible and friendly.

That is what we want in this emergency. Without it, Washington will be a failure. With it, Washington may clinch Lausanne and clean the slate for ever of the deadly war debts nightmare.

"John Bull"

"DEAD" MAN'S PROTEST

If a man is officially dead can he be made to pay income-tax?

Jean Baptiste Arnaux, a fifty-seven-year-old roadman at Maubeuge, has just discovered that he died a few weeks after he was born, states the Exchange from Lille.

He served through the war, but when he applied for papers to show that he was an ex-Service man he was told that, according to the records at the town hall, he died when he was a few days old.

He has made an unsuccessful application to the Courts, and is now considering refusing to pay his income-tax on the ground that dead men cannot be taxed.

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Waltair Passenger	7 55 a. m.	7 50 a. m.
Do Passenger	7 30 p. m.	6 0 p. m.
Bombay Mail	8 40 p. m.	5 55 a. m.
Do Express	8 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
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Kavali Passenger	12 35 p. m.	2 45 p. m.
Renigunta Do	———	9 45 a. m.
Do Do	———	9 22 p. m.
Bangalore Mail	9 30 p. m.	6 15 a. m.
Do Express	1 0 p. m.	2 10 p. m.
Do Passenger	6 15 a. m.	7 40 p. m.
Do Passenger	9 40 p. m.	5 30 a. m.
Jalarpet Passenger	12 45 p. m.	2 0 p. m.
Katpadi Do	5 30 p. m.	
Arkonam Do	6 30 p. m.	
S. I. R. South West Mail	8 5 p. m.	7 15 a. m.
S. I. R Blue Mountain Express	9 15 p. m.	6 35 a. m.
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	Dep.	arr.
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Conjeevaram Passenger	6 1 p. m.	9 29 a. m.
Trivandram Express	7 30 p. m.	7 35 a. m.
Indo-Ceylon Mail	9 0 p. m.	6 40 a. m.
Trivandram Fast Passenger	9 30 p. m.	6 5 a. m.
Trichy Parcel Passenger	10 40 p. m.	5 35 a. m.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

SOME RECENT RESEARCHES

Among other methods of finding the condition of the air in the upper atmosphere meteorologists send up free balloons containing self-recording instruments. When the balloon comes down there is a record on a strip of paper of the temperature, pressure, humidity, etc. of the air which the balloon has traversed. But there are many difficulties in the operation of these free balloons with selfrecording instruments. Two years ago an ingenious improvement was introduced by Professor Meltchanoff, of Leningrad, who provided the balloons with radio transmitters so that the state of the air could be automatically signalled to the ground as the balloon rose. His apparatus is now being manufactured by Askania-Werke, of Berlin. It weighs four pounds and contains a transmitter emitting radio waves of 25 to 100 metres from wires trailing below the balloon. A clock-work arrangement ensures that barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer send forth their reading at regular intervals. A receiving apparatus on the ground can also be tuned to receive all the messages automatically.

Thus the balloon may be sent up and the human observer on the ground may be asleep or off duty while the temperature, pressure, and humidity of the air over a distance of sixty miles, and to a great height will yet be surely recorded. No tedious hunt for a lost balloon is necessary, and there is no delay in the reception of the observations—an improvement which is especially important whenever they are to be used for weather forecasting.

COSMIC RAYS

What is the nature of the cosmic rays which appear to come from outer space and to investigate which Professor Piccard made his balloon ascents? The cosmic rays are capable of penetrating many yards of steel. Dr. R. A. Millikan believes they are a form of light or X rays. Others are inclined to believe they are streams of swift particles. A few years ago there was a general tendency to suppose that the rays were really a form of ether waves, such as wireless waves, light rays, or X-rays, but this was never quite accepted by strict physicists. The results of recent research are in the opposite direction, and suggest more and more that they are streams of swift particles. The outlook for the supporters of the wave theory became ominous when a paper from Hersenberg appeared in which he showed that many of the properties of cosmic rays would be exhibited by streams of electrons moving with an energy of 1,000,000,000 volts. Further observational research, which is being pursued in many places all over the world, is revealing more and more evidence in favour of the theory of swift particles.

But if the cosmic rays are particles, where, may these particles come from? They may be shot towards the earth from the sun or the stars; or they may be produced by the electric currents in the upper atmosphere which are responsible for the earth's magnetism and the phenomenon of the aurora. In that case the cosmic rays will prove to be not cosmic but terrestrial. It is quite possible that they are purely an earthly phenomenon.

TAR AND CANCER.

The presence of a substance or substances in coal-tar capable of producing cancer has been known for some time. Until last month the substance had not been identified. Drs. Cook, Hewett, and Hieger, of the Research Institute of the London Cancer Hospital, working under the inspiration of Professor E. L. Kennaway, have now definitely identified it, and indeed have succeeded in preparing it from other known chemical substances. By elaborate analysis they showed first that the substance naturally occuring in coaltar and capable of causing cancer is a compound of hydrogen and carbon probably had a constitution which would require it to be called by 'the technical term:— 2—benzpyrene". They attempted, therefore, to synthesise this hitherto unknown substance and they have succeeded.

The synthetic sample produced cancers of the skin in mice just as rapidly as the substance obtained from coal-tar, and it showed identical chemical properties. Other cancer-producing substances have been synthesised but so far as is yet known they do not occur in coal-tar. The successful preparation of the coal-tar cancer agent is a notable advance in the attack on the cancer problem.

BLOOD GROUPS.

There are four different sorts of human blood, or four blood groups, as they are called, and the sort of blood in a person's veins is a characteristic which may be inherited. For instance, the paternity of a child may under certain conditions be definitely identified from the nature of its blood. In some advanced countries legal decisions on controverted cases of paternity have been decided by blood tests to see whether the child was necessarily the son of its alleged father. The characteristic which enables these verifications to be made is connected with the way in which blood coagulates. While the application of the blood group theory to determine ancestry is still not much developed, a test is always made before a blood the doctors investigate whether his blood group is suitable to combine with the blood from the person supplying the fresh blood. If the groups are antagonistic and the bloods will not coagulate the patient would die, so the determination is fundamentally important.

The existence of the blood group characteristic is now being applied to the tracing of the migrations of races. There is evidence that races in widely separated parts of the world hitherto believed to be unrelated must have some fairly close connection because of the preponderance in them of the same blood groups.

FARMYARDS IN THE AIR

WHEN ANIMALS TRAVEL BY AEROPLANE

Chickens hatched on an English farm often take their first meal in Moscow. They are shipped aboard an aeroplane at Croydon when one day old and taken across Europe. The journey including changes, is completed in twenty-eight hours. As chickens do not require food for thirty-eight hours after their birth, they are just about ready for a meal when they reach Russia.

Such farmyard passengers are tame compared with some of the beasts carried by air. A live alligator in a special crate recently flew to England. Tigers, bears, monkeys and lions are frequent passengers. All animals suffer less if taken by air, as the journey is quicker and there is no handling at docks and railway stations. Two lion cubs who travelled this winter enjoyed their flight so much that a keeper had to stop their gambols. This episode was referred to in the newspapers as a thrilling fight in the air!

Strangely enough, horses are less docile passengers than lions or tigers. Not long ago a woman performer insisted on flying with her circus horse. It got into the machine willingly enough, but on arrival refused to descend. In the end it had to be pushed out backwards. The first elephant and the first giraffe have yet to make their flights, as the present type of goods-carrying, plane cannot deal with anything so heavy or so high.

PEDIGREE PIGS ALOFT

Dogs are the most frequent air passengers. Recently a well-known line carried a family of mother, father and puppies. Cats run dogs a close second. The day when pigs shall fly is no longer as remote as a blue moon. Pedigree pigs have been sent by air from London to Paris. Sheep have also made this trip.

A Large cage containing love birds added colour to the freight compartment of an air liner the other day, and a parrot has just been carried for the first time. It showed a regrettable tendency to squawk in time to the engines.

Insects are other natural fliers to use mechanical wings. A swarm of eighty locusts flew by 'plane from the Congo to the Zoo, making the journey in little more than a week. "How shall I pack my bees?" inquired a farmer sending a swarm by 'plane to Berlin. "Put them in a box with fine gauze over the opening" was the reply, and the swarm travelled safely.

Almost every week, tropical fish in specially sealed cans arrive at Croydon, where they are picked up in cars and hurried to the Zoo Aquarium or a St. Albans fish farm. Eggs are other delicate goods in which air lines specialise. Hatching eggs are not affected by the rise and fall of a 'plane, there being no vibration to displace the yolks as on board ship.

Recently a number of eggs have been sent from London to Kenya and Tanganyika by the Trans-African air route. Of these sixty to seventy of every hundred hatch out safely on arrival.

A Scotsman went to a fancy-dress ball in the guise of Napoleon. A friend, meeting him at the function, said, "Now, why on earth should a Scotsman dress up as Napoleon?"

"Weel, for one thing, you can keep your hand on your wallet all the time," replied the Scot.

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NO GREAT DANGER OF A WAR IN EUROPE

ACUTE FEELING OF NATIONALISM MAY BRING RUIN TO ALL COUNTRIES.

Let me try to sum up in a few words the main impressions I have gathered during my recent European tour. I believe much less in the probability of war than I did, but I believe more in the possibility of a slow decay of our civilisation. I do not believe in war, because the nations which might be expected to wage it either are too weak to do so or stand to gain nothing by it. Besides, in many countries the feeling against war among the people is so much stronger than their newspapers would lead one to believe, that war between nations would very soon develop into war between classes, and every intelligent statesman or general knows this.

France, for example, may keep up a large army but the feeling against fighting is stronger there than in most other countries. She will fight only if foreign soldiers cross her frontiers; I doubt whether the elaborate system of alliances she built up after the War would now be supported by force of arms. Those allies, realising this, are therefore more likely to be moderate in their dealings with their larger neighbours; they, like France, are above all anxious to keep what they have got, and retain their armaments through fear.

WANT REVISION

On the other side there are countries, such as Germany, Italy, and Hungary, which frankly want the Peace Treaties revised, and which might in consequence, be more likely to use their armies for purposes of attack. But I do not think they will. Germany may be drilling her young men in a way which reminds one much more of the British Officers Training Corps than of the Boy Scouts, and Nazi, Stahlhelm, and other semi-military organisations prevent their members from forgetting how to form fours—if Germans do form fours. But in these days of tanks, heavy guns and other implements of war which cannot be manufactured on a large scale in secret, the possession of well-trained man-power is not enough to win a war. Besides, responsible Germans realise just as clearly as anybody else that another war would complete the economic collapse of the victors as well as of the vanquished writes Verun Bartlett in an English paper.

A SHAKY PREMIER

The same arguments apply in a very exaggerated form to Hungary. The financial position of that country is so bad, and so much money has been spent on propaganda of one sort or another in favour of the revision of the Treaty of Trianon, that General Gombos the new Prime Minister, is going to find it very difficult to retain his present popularity. He came into power a few months ago, and already people are beginning to grumble that this man of action does nothing but talk. If he is to avoid inflation he must cut down the number of civil servants or impose new taxes on an already over-taxed population, and neither step is going to make the crowds cheer him when he appears in the streets of Budapest.

But if he could put through a modification of the frontiers, Hungarians would carry almost any burden he told them to in the interests of the country. He would stand no chance of modifying those frontiers through war and his one hope, therefore, is to improve his relations with his neighbours that they will be willing to hand back that territory which is inhabited by a great majority of Hungarians in return for better trading agreements. I do not pretend that the moment for revision has yet gone very far in the countries that would have to be revised, but even Czechoslovakia, the most firmly-established and prosperous state in that part of the world, is now suffering badly from the lack of foreign markets, and would make considerable sacrifices to get them back. So I believe there is no likelihood of war in that quarter.

NO CONFIDENCE IN PEACE.

As for Italy, Mussolini has said often enough that he has no confidence in peace as a permanent institution, but he knows that his country needs it, and must have it, for a long time to come. As one of his closest friends—associates would be a better word, since he makes so few friends—as one of his associates said to me the other day, the greatest guarantee of peace in Italy is Mussolini. I am not a military expert, but I have met few people, even amongst the Italians themselves, who imagine Italy is strong enough to-day to win a war against France. It is worth nothing, by the way, that the principal Italian industries are still centred in Turin and Milan, which could easily be bombed by French aeroplanes in the event of hostilities.

The Italians do not feel the same way about the Yugoslaves, and the tension between Rome and Belgrade is undoubtedly one of the dangerous facts of Europe to-day. But however many Yugoslav hotheads destroy monuments to commemorate the Venetian Republic, and however many Italian students parade the streets shouting unpleasant things about the Yugoslavs, the first and the greatest obstacle against war between the two countries is, I believe Signor Mussolini himself. He needs new territory for expansion, but he would not find it along the narrow strip of soil between the mountains and the eastern shore of the Adriatic. The occupation of that coast would flatter Italian national pride and would please the navy by making the Adriatic a purely Italian sea, but it would give the army a hopelessly long and difficult frontier to defend, and would offer very little in the way of economic compensations.

LITTLE DANGER OF WAR.

So that, as I see it, there is not very much danger at the present time of war, in the old sense of the word. Nations are too busy fighting for survival to fight each other, in much the same way as enemies in a ship-wrecked boat might forget their squabbles. But if the rowers in the boat pull in all directions they are not likely to save themselves, and I have come back from my European tour wondering whether the economic war we are all waging is not even more disastrous than the military war that has led on to it. It may be more dangerous because it is so much less sensational, and therefore so much more difficult to bring to an end by arousing people against it.

And yet the families I saw in Budapest crowded into leaking hovels that were hardly more than holes in the ground, the beggar all along the Kartner Strasse, the Bond Street of Vienna, the school teachers and clerks who go around begging bread from house to house in the suburbs of Berlin, even the groups of ex-soldiers singing in London gutters—are all, it seems to me, a reproach to us for not making a greater effort to modify this acute feeling of nationalism which threaten to ruin all our countries. There used to be a copy-book maxim which said: "United we stand, divided we fall." I do not think that we can be very proud of our united efforts in 1932, when the Manchurian Dispute and the Disarmament Conference both made so little progress that the League of Nations—the only barometer of the degree to which Governments are ready to unite—has been very seriously weakened......

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TRIED FOR MURDER OF HIMSELF

AND THEY SENT HIM TO JAIL

London (By Mail)

It may sound incredible that a man could be put on trial for murdering himself in circumstances attracting much attention at the time, be found guilty and have served twelve years of his sentence, before the blunder was discovered.

Yet that is what has happened in the case of Michael Volinski, a native of Cracow, Poland, who has just been released from the convict salt mines, where he was serving his sentence.

Volinski had been working as tailor in the East End of London from the time of his demobilisation from the army until 1920, when he decided to pay a surprise visit to his native town to test the fidelity of his wife, from whom he had been separated for some years.

The news of his arrival leaked out, and in order to facilitate his observations Volinski swapped papers and clothes with a man he had met on the jonrney.

This man fell into bad company in the worst part of the town, and when his mutilated body was discovered it was assumed to be that of Volinski, and it was buried in that name after a verdict of murder had been returned.

DISCOVERED!

In the meantime the meeting between Volinski and the murdered man with whom he had changed identity was discovered.

And later, when Volinski was traced and found wearing the clothes and carrying the papers of the other man, Samuel Liptnitz, he was arrested and charged with killing Volinski—himself!

He protested that not even in Poland under the new regime could a man be convicted of murdering himself, but his claim to be Volinski was laughed at, especially after his wife had come forward and failed to identify him.

Still protesting his innocence he was given a term of life imprisonment, the judge telling him he was lucky to escape the death sentence.

All efforts on the part of people who believed Volinski's story to have the case reopened, failed until a few days ago, when they got a confession from the actual slayer of the man supposed to be Volinski, and as there was thus no valid reason for keeping Volinski in prison, he was released.

He has still, however, to fight a battle in the courts to establish his identity as Volinski.

The teacher was trying to give her young pupils an illustration of the word "perseverance."

"What is it," she said, "that carried a man along rough roads and smooth roads, up the hills and down the hills, across the valle and through the pass, through the mighty jungle, swamps, deserts and raging torrents, across the sun-drenched veldt and the wind-swept plain?"

There was a long silence, and presently little Freddie, whose father owns a local garage, rose to his feet.

"Please, teacher," he said, knowingly, "there isn't such a car!"

IN THE LAUNDRY

BY "LAUNDRYMAN"

The laundry-man's job is not a bed of roses, and when he disappoints his customers he finds it, not so much a bed of thorns, as one of pin pricks. It will be practically the experience of many, particularly those who place more confidence in the men of my fraternity than they really deserve, that laundry-men disappoint them most when they desire their sartorial equipments to be returned in an immaculate fashion at a particular time. I am sorry that owing to a little excursion in the neighbouring districts, I was not able to give the readers of this journal the weekly wash which, I am glad to learn, has been appreciated by them very much. In these days when laundry-men get only abuses instead of appreciation, I must be thankful for small mercies, much more if they come from different sources.

* * *

During the last two weeks, my task has been to collect the dirty linens of people whose wardrobe has become stinking. Wherever I go, I find friends interested in my profession and enthusiastic about its object, coming to me and pointing out the places where I can have material in plenty for my washing, and some of them have assisted me in getting hold of the washable materials. I take this opportunity of thanking those numerous friends publicly through the columns of this paper and I want to impress upon them, if I have not already done so sufficiently, that they are doing a public duty which may not bring them money or title, but which brings them a secret satisfaction that they are also in their own way contributing to the cleansing of public life, to the purity of politics and to the strengthening of those forces which work for human welfare and progress.

* * *

Thanks to the co-operation of these friends and their sympathy and good will, I have been able to find in these days of unemployment abundant work for my laundry-work which may not line my pockets with gold nor fill my coffers with silver, but which will certainly bring to me what is far greater, the satisfaction of a duty done to the public, the consciousness of a service done to the very people whose linen I am washing. If those gentlemen whose wardrobe has come to my laundry, take my criticisms in a well-meant spirit and try to see in them a lesson to be learnt and a warning to be heeded, and see their way to change their ways and mend their manners, my humble task would not have been in vain.

* * *

I may tell my readers that in all the places of my sojourn I found dirty linen, horribly dirty some of them, abominably dirty some others, in wardrobes of almost of every public man who has been posing to work for public interests. I felt in my heart of hearts, not elated at the prospects of my future work, but sincerely felt sorry that public life should have become so corrupt, so very debased and demoralised by the presence of undesirable individuals. I felt pain in my heart that politics should have become the refuge of scoundrels. Many men who ought to be His Majesty's guests are the guests at public dinners and tea parties. Most of them who would come under almost every section of the Indian Penal Code for crimes such as adultery, rape, misappropriation, swindling, blackmailing, and even murder, are walking with dignity and parading with pomposity in silk suits, top hats, pinz-nez and limousines. Their tailor-made trapings should be torn asunder and their artificial disguises should be pulled down, so that they may stand in their true colours before the public—men with a black soul, with crime on their hearts, blood on their hands, but money in their pockets.

* * *

I went, saw and collapsed at the depth of human degradation and depravity. I saw and shuddered as on the brink of an enormous abyss. My mind felt weak but my heart got wild. I must say that whatever the depths of depravity and the heights of villainy in those places which I visited, they are nothing in comparison with things here in the neighbouring district of Chingleput. Therefore I said to myself, "Put your own house in order first and then come to other houses." Chingleput to me is the very paradise of the laundry-man. He can carry on his profession there for years. He can go on washing dirty linen till the end of his life. Therefore I am going to pay greater attention to Chingleput, and for sometime to come at least, Chingleput will be on my brains and in the washing tub. In the succeeding weeks, more will be heard of Chingleput than was written in past history and ancient legend.

"RECONSIDER THE PROPOSALS"

DR. MOONJI'S CRITICISM OF WHITE PAPER

(Associated Press)

Nagpur March, 18

In an interview with the Associated Press, Dr. Moonji, gave his first impression on first reading of the white paper, saying that he had no hesitation to say that the constitutional and legal goal in the new constitution as foreshadowed in the white paper appeared to be still to maintain the nature of the future Government of India as a crown colony, and not a dominion in the British Common wealth. The present Government of India Act would be repealed and all powers pertaining to the Government of British India would be again vested in the crown. "Thus there is no advance whatsoever in the legal and constitutional status of the people."

Coming to provinces, Dr. Moonji pointed out that Ministers comprise merely an advisory council of the Governor whose word alone will prevail supported or unsupported by Ministers and legislatures. The Governors' powers had been made more extensive to enable justifying refusal to abide by the advice of Ministers and legislatures in the case of an emergency. "Even as regards provincial autonomy, apart from central responsibility there is not much advance."

Coming to the question of Federation, Dr. Moonji said that none knew when it would come, as it depended upon the will of the Princes to Federate and world economic conditions favouring the establishment of a Reserve Bank. In any case, the Central Federal Government will not be a responsible government approaching selfgovernment or dominion status. "In a word it will not be much beside the truth if it be said that what is given at the centre is nothing more than lifting provincial dyarchy and transplanting it at the centre. There was no question of a big gesture; the magic show of central responsibility and provincial autonomy are made, but the substance has been swallowed outright by the provision "Special responsibility" of the Governor General and Governors.

He considered that special powers of the Governor General to enact an Act without reference to legislature and clothe Governors with practically similar powers is positive retrogression. Discretion left to the Governor-General to appoint counsellors for defence and External Affairs has not been limited to choice from elected Indian Members and the period for complete Indianisation of army has not been fixed.

Dr. Moonji suggested political unity of the country for the purpose of making an impression on the Government and compelling them to reconsider the proposals and urged Congress to abandon sectarian politics soon. As regards his province, he said that the people would heave a sigh of relief to know that Berar is not to be separated.

PROBLEM OF INDEBTEDNESS

PLIGHT OF LARGE LANDHOLDERS

(By Mr. P. L. Ramaswami, Mittadar, Pagalpatti)

That any measure must be undertaken towards the solution of this problem may sound a little out of tune with modern political thought. The large landholding class in a state of indebtedness is considered weak, self-indulgent and irresponsible; as having had its day and should be satisfied to give room for others; that any attention to this class means so much attention taken away from others; that it does not deserve nor can claim any consideration from responsible quarters.

It cannot be denied that large holdings conduce to the economic well-being of the country as against small holdings which are uneconomic in their nature. It is also urged that from the bigger landholders only the inauguration of improvements beyond the financial capacity of their tenants or of small holders can come.

But the complaint that the larger landholders do little for the development of their estate on modern scientific lines is a very general one and the honourable exceptions to be found are too few in number to do more than throw into relief the apathy of the majority; and it is also admitted that the large proprietors form the easiest and readiest prey to money-lenders.

It is very relevant to point out that it is in the nature of Agriculture, with all its pleasures and rewards, more than in the landholders that such a state of things exists. The recurrence of cycles of deficiency in rainfall, the ravages of pests and disease and such others combine to create a collection of problems which are unique in their range and complexity. Its trials and disappointments are many; Nature often inconstant and sometimes cruel.

As progress in these days in Agriculture is impossible without the close co-operation of science and the spread of education throughout the landholding class; as it is the duty of those who, by their position and circumstance, are the natural leaders of agricultural enterprise, to be the pioneers of improvement, by experiment, by co-operation, by demonstration and by using their local influence to encourage their humble neighbours to translate into actual practice the approved discoveries of scientific study, they must be well equipped with finance and technical knowledge. As Agriculture is the mainstay of the people at large, the solution of the problem of their indebtedness is very urgent and indispensable.

The Rafeissan type of village banks are expressly designed to meet the requirements of the small capitalist with small needs and small resources. There can be no difference of opinion as to the unsuitability of these small village banks for helping the large landholders from their chronic debt.

For solution of the problem arising from the demand of large loans for long terms, attention is naturally directed to the land mortgage bank of Germany. It is in the educative value of such an institution as the Co-operative Bank, which has not yet touched the large landholders—that their present condition has got to be altered to make for healthy welfare of the country; to concentrate and get the greatest possible good out of them, by associating with them the forces of organisation and combination and submitting all to the direction of a systematic and scientific policy. If there is a feeling that this institution is designed to make the rich, the richer—with the implication that it is at the expense of the less favoured class, that feeling cannot but be the outcome of the fallacy that one man's wealth is another man's loss. It is not necessary for me to dilate on this except by pointing out that the creation of a piece of wealth is simply a step towards the creation of much more wealth all around. It is by building up strength and not by propping up weakness, that real efficiency is secured to say nothing of the fact that thus the weak themselves in the end are best served. If, however, these landholders are allowed to drift for themselves or to make room for others—such conduct implies a lack of national pride, and an indifference with regard to national honour. This toleration of active degeneracy does signify lack of breadth of outlook.

The world depends upon this class as it depends upon others. If it fails, the world fails to that extent; if it succeeds, the world succeeds to that extent also.

It is only real co-operation that can call for self-reliant effort and hard struggle to make them efficient, healthy and above all be quick.

NADIR SHAH'S NEW WAY

DEALING WITH SPREADERS OF FALSE REPORTS

AFGHAN TOUR WITH GOVERNMENT ESCORT

(Associated Press)

Peshawar, Mar., 18

There is no Press Act in Afghanistan, but King Nadir Shah has found a novel way of dealing with spreaders of false reports. Three persons who were reported to have been spreading false reports in Kabul City about the situation in Southern Province and Nazar Sharif were arrested and accompanied by a Government escort are being taken on foot to tour the whole of Afghanistan, beginning from Southern Province covering Ghazni, Qandshar, Farsh, Maimena, Nazar Sharif, Qatghan and ending with Allahabad, so that they may personally verify the truth of their news items.

Tablets showing the reasons for their long journey have been prepared and are hung round their necks to ensure them a warm reception everywhere.

ARMED DACOITY

A DARING CRIME IN HOWRAH

(Associated Press)

Calcutta March, 18.

Report has been received of an armed dacoity in which about 20 Bengalis with revolvers and other weapons carrying torches looted the house of Hiralal Mondal, a merchant in a village Chote-talaksti in the Howrah District and decamped with over Rs. 3000; While entering the house, the dacoits fired three shots injuring the house owner in the eye and while retreating set fire to the haystacks in the courtyard.

Father: "Troubled with dyspepsia in school to-day? Why, that's a strange thing for a boy to have."

Johnny: "I didn't have it; I had to spell it."

NOTICE

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EDITOR

THE SUNDAY OBSERVER

Stand upright; speak thy thought; declare
The truth thou hast that all may share;
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere;
They only live who dare.

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1933.

A BLACK WHITE PAPER

THE WHITE PAPER ON INDIAN Reforms was published yesterday. It is as black as it was thought it would be. We do not think that any self-respecting political party or association in India will accept it as it is and work the Reforms as outlined by His Majesty's Government. What Indians want is the transfer of responsibility from the British Parliament to Indian hands. They want a Government of the Indians, by the Indians and for the Indians. The White Paper proposals may give India a Government of the Indians, to some extent a Government by the Indians, but not a Government for the Indians. The complaint of Indian public men has been that the present Government is run, not in the interests of India mainly and solely as it should be, but primarily in the interests of Great Britain. It may be that the Montford Reforms have, to an appreciable extent, changed such a state of affairs. But India was not satisfied. She wanted full control over her own affairs. She wanted to be the mistress in her own home. And therefore the fight for freedom went on. Patriots went to the jails and to the Round Table Conference. Within the prison walls and the walls of St. James's Place, the battle went on. Both parties saw the need for peace. Great Britain has now drafted the peace treaty. It was thought that the White Paper will be the white flag heralding peace in India and well being in the Empire. But the draft treaty concedes nothing much but conserves real power in British hands. The shadow of freedom has been offered to India. Even the little political responsibility that has been conceded, has been hedged in by numerous safeguards and "special powers" which make it ineffective and useless. The slogan of the Round Table patriots was "Federation, Responsibility and Safeguards." When will the Federation come into being? Is there real transfer of responsibility? Are there not too many safeguards? The answer to these questions in the light of the White Paper is not such as to satisfy India as a whole. The date of Federation is not announced. Federation, says the White Paper, depends on two contingencies—the entry of a number of States whose population is not less than half the total population of the States; and the establishment of a Reserve Bank. This means Federation will take sometime to materialise. Provincial Autonomy and Central responsibility are overshadowed by the "special powers" of the Governor and the Governor-General. 'The safeguards are too many and they are not "in the interests of India" as was announced by the Premier and the Secretary of State, but "in the interests of India and the United Kingdom," as pointed out by Mr. N. M. Joshi in his statement published elsewhere. Therefore it is clear that not much enthusiasm will be aroused by the black contents of the White Paper. It may be that changes may be made in the Joint Committee and Parliament has the final decision on the draft peace treaty. But India has the last word, and let her say that with as much unanimity as possible.

A SPLENDID VINDICATION

OPPOSITION CRITICS IN THE local Legislative Council have been over-exercising their tongues on the question of the Madura and Kistna elections. They brought adjournment motion after adjournment motion, and the Council has treated those motions in the only way they should be dealt with. And yesterday they raised the question again when the demand for Ministerial salaries came up for discussion. The dignified and closely-reasoned reply of the Hon. the Chief Minister met point by point the criticisms of the Opposition groups, whose inconsistencies were previously exposed by Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiar. The Oppositionists were cowed down by the splendid vindication of his actions by the Hon. the Rajah Saheb of Bobbili, and that was the reason why they did not press the cut motion to a division. Much was made of the redistribution of wards and the demarcation of firkas in the municipal and local board elections, but the reply of the Chief Minister has shown that he had every justification for the action taken by him. The fact of the matter is that rival parties and groups are fighting for mastery in local board politics; and if the Government decide on a particular course on the merits of the case, and if their decision happens to be in one party's favour, the rival party raises a hue and cry that the action was taken solely to help one party, which is not the case. That was the reason behind the two adjournment motions and the speeches on the cut motion. The Opposition groups have, with great discretion and wisdom, not made the motion a question of confidence, in spite of the fact that reports in the press and rumours in the club pointed to such a course. The Opposition has realised the strength of the Ministry, and what is more important, understood clearly that the Ministry will not do any action which it cannot justify on the floor of the House and before the bar of public opinion.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

WE DEEM IT A SPECIAL PRIVILEGE to extend our hearty and sincere congratulations to Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar, the leader of the youth of this Province, on his election to the Speaker's Chair of India's Parliament. Mr. Chettiar has made a mark in the field of social reform and the political arena of this country. When he was a member of the Local Legislative Council, he has shown cause to expect of him a very high order of debating talents and oratorical powers. Whichever cause he espouses, he brings into his arguments sound common sense and sobre thinking. It must be admitted that the Ottawa agreement could not have been ratified but for his persuasive and cogent arguments brought forth in defence in the Assembly, of the action of the Indian Delegation. We have no doubt that Mr. Chettiar will hold the office of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly with the same dignity and prestige as his predecessors, if not better. We hope to see Mr. Chettiar occupying higher offices in the new India that is going to be born.

IT WOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT Dr. Subbaroyan, leader of the Independent Nationalist Party wanted to introduce a Bill in the Council to enable Depressed Classes to enter into temples for the purpose of worship along with the caste Hindus. But His Excellency the Viceroy has refused his assent to that Bill, and this naturally roused the feeling of resentment and indignation throughout the length and breadth of India, and particularly our contemporary "The Sunday Chronicle" was loudest and wildest in its protests against the action of His Excellency the Viceroy. But as ill-luck would have it, the Hon'ble Mr. Vellingiri Gounder, a very prominent member of the Independent Nationalist Party, over whose election his "Chronicle" and his party went into ecstacies, waited in deputation on the Viceroy with the members of the Swarajya Sanga to urge upon His Excellency to safeguard the interests of orthodox Hindus by not giving room in the new constitution for effecting changes in the social order of Hindu society. While his leader in Madras parades before the country as a champion of the Depressed Classes, his follower, Mr. Gounder, becomes a very orthodox Hindu who could not tolerate any kind of reform being introduced in Hindu society. It is thus, that the Independent Nationalist Party is working for social reform! There are numerous instances to show that the members of the so-called Independent Nationalist Party work against the fundamental principles of healthy nationalism. Yet these people pass for Nationalists. These be thy Gods, Oh! Israel.

DR. BESANT SERIOUSLY ILL

CONDITION CAUSING ANXIETY

Madras, Mar. 19.

Dr. Annie Beasant's condition to-day is said to be creating anxiety. Dr. Besant, has been laid up for some months owing to general weakness due to advanced age. Though she was having complete rest, her health was failing day by day and her condition this morning was said to be worse and much anxiety is felt about her.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

SCOTLAND DEFEATS ENGLAND

(British Official Wireless)

London, Mar. 19. Via Rugby.

In the International Rugby, Scotland 3 points England nil at Murrayfield.

DISARMAMENT TALKS

MACDONALD MEETS MUSSOLINI

AEROPLANE FLIGHT TO ROME

(British Official Wireless.)

London, March, 19 via Rubby

After flying from Geneva to Ostia Port, Rome, in a three engined seaplane, pilotted by Rignor Balbo, the Italian Air-Minister, the British Premier and the Foreign Secretary were greeted by Signor Mussolini. They received an extremely cordial reception both from the members of Italian Government and cheering crowds. They will be to-night the principal guests at an official dinner to be held at Palazzo Venezia and to-morrow the British Ministers are to lunch with the King in Quirinal.

The conversation begun this afternoon will be conducted during the week end, an it is anticipated the Ministers will leave by Air on Monday.

"UNSATISFACTORY TO MUSLIMS"

SIR MOHAMED IQBAL'S VIEW.

(Associated Press)

Lahore, Mar, 18.

Expressing his views on the White Paper, Sir Mohamed Iqbal said that it was unlikely to satisfy either the country or the Muslim community. The White paper demanded the serious consideration of the Muslims and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference meeting on 25th and 26th March should give a right lead to community.

Regarding safeguards he thought that Provincial Autonomy would be crippled by the special Powers reserved for the Governors, but every thing depended on the wisdom of Ministers not to create situations calling for the exercise of such powers by the Governor.

Regarding the position of Muslims, Sir Mohamed Iqbal said that Muslims got only eighty two seats in the Lower Federal House out of a total of 375 which was less than $\frac{1}{4}$th, leaving out of account Muslims from the States who could not be regarded as representatives of the Indian Muslim community. As an important minority community, Muslims ought to have got weightage and not the States. In his opinion, the present arrangement would amount to packing the legislature with practically nominated members at the expense of the Muslim minority. Nine seats had been allotted for women as a separate interest. Herein, Muslim women should have been considered part of the Muslim community and their share should either have been added to Muslim seats or reserved within the seats allotted to women.

Sir Mohamed Iqbal also regretted that the question of Baluchistan had not satisfactorily been settled.

HINDU MAHA SABHA

MEETIMG AT DELHI

(Associated Press)

Nagpur, Mar. 18.

It is understood that the Executive of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha meets at Delhi on the 26th March to consider the White Paper.

Dr. Moonji leaves Nagpur for Delhi on the 23rd March.

FOR DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

BENGALI YOUTHS SENTENCED

(Associated Press)

Calcutta, March 18.

For leading an unauthorised procession in North Calcutta and distributing leaflets and news sheets three Bengali youths were sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment each by the Third Presidency Magistrate.

WHITE PAPER ON INDIAN REFORMS

STATES AND FEDERATION

SPECIAL POWERS OF GOVERNOR AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, Mar. 17

The eagerly awaited Paper contains some few surprises since a great majority of the proposals are based on agreements reached at the Round Table Conference. In places, the text consists of direct extracts from conclusions of the Conference, however now embodied in precise form to enable the structure of the proposed new constitution to be clearly seen. The publication is 119 pages long, the proposals occupying 42, the remainder consisting of general introduction and appendices. The introduction is in effect a summary of the proposals.

The document does not attempt in anticipation of discussions in parliament to set forth general arguments justifying the proposals and the language used is not necessarily the same as will be used in the bill. The essential object is to convert India into a responsibly governed federation of States and Provinces in accordance with the motion approved by Parliament in December 1931. Eleven provinces, including Sind and Orissa will become autonomous units, administered by a Governor representing the King aided and advised by Ministers responsible to Provincal Legislatures.

Similarly, the federal Government will consist of the Governor-General aided and advised by ministers responsible to the federal legislatures. The governor-general will remain personally responsible for defence, and external and Ecclesiastical affairs.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

In the provinces, there will be no reserve subjects. The passing of the act, however, will not necessarily bring the federal part of the scheme into operation at once, since only then can preliminaries incidental to accession of states be completed. provision will, therefore, be made in the Act for a period, however short, by which Provincial Autonomy may precede federation. Government, however do not contemplate introducing new coustitutions in the Provinces under conditions which would leave federation as a mere contingency of the future.

As regards the States, it would suffice for the purposes of federation if the Rulers representing half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to half the seats allotted to the States in the Upper Chamber execute Instruments of Accession. Should causes beyond Government's control either arising from the difficulties in the States or from world economic conditions place obstacles in the way of the programe, the Government are pledged to review the whole position in consultation with Indian opinion.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The Federal Legislature, will be bicameral, both Chambers possessing identical powers subject to certain defined exceptions of Financial side. The Lower House will have 375 members and the Upper 260. One hundred and twenty five of the former and a hundred of the latter will be appointed by the States. The electorate for the Federal Legislature will be approximately the same as the Franchise Committee recommended.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

Provincial legislatures will be considerably enlarged and three out of the eleven provinces, namely, the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal will be bicameral. The allocation of seats and the method of election to Provincial Lower houses will be in accordance with the Communal Award, except for modifications due to the Poona Pact, and the decision to constitute Orissa into a separate province. Provincial franchise will also closely resemble those recommended by the franchise committee.

"SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES"

Both Governor General and Governors will have various special responsibilities in respect of which they could act, if necessary, contrary to Ministers, advice. Those of the Governor-General are classified under well-defined heads already discussed at the Round Table Conference and relating to maintenance of peace and of financial stability, safeguarding interests of minorities, protection for public servants, safeguarding of rights of Indian States, prevention of commercial discrimination and administration of Reserved Departments. Governors, powers generally resemble these. They do not, however, include responsibility for financial stability and are subject to certain local modifications. Governors will have special obligations regarding excluded areas or backward tracts.

It is not contemplated that either the Governor-General or Governor would find it necessary to be constantly over-ruling Ministers' advice and, in the bulk of cases, where special responsibilities might be involved, mutual agreement can be reached, the Ministers responsibility for matter entrusted to their charge generally remaining complete.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS

The main feature of the rather complicated financial proposals is that after certain preliminary arrangements between twenty five and fifty per cent of the proceeds from incometax will be assigned to the federation, the remainder going to Provinces. An interesting special provision is made regarding export duty on jute, at least half of the proceeds from which must be assigned to the producing provinces.

Other points include provision for continued recruitment by the Secretary of State to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police, subject to a statutory enquiry after five years, and the establishment of a Statutory Railway Board.

No proposals are made regarding Burma since the local legislative council has not decided between the alternatives of federation with or separation from India.

LABOUR INTERESTS IGNORED

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S ATTACK

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, March 18.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour Representative at the Round Table Conference and labour member of the Assembly, in a statement to the Associated Press, says: The whole scheme in the White Paper as that of the Round Table Conference is based upon distrust of the Indian people especially the masses. Safeguards which were "In the interests of India" have now been declared a necessity "In the common interests of India and United Kingdom." and they have been even more meticulously defined and strengthened. European public services will continue to be imposed upon India even against the wishes of the Ministers, to whom they will owe no allegiance. For the sake of the service, even the Round Table Conference report has been given a go-by. The interest of a few thousand other Europeans are placed much higher than the interests of millions of Indians. Next to these most favoured classes come in for preference the two classes of Indians the propertied classes and the communities based upon religion. Fundamental rights are promised in the interests of both, but the poor helpless masses are not thought of in that connection. Care is taken to provide representation for Europeans Anglo-Indians and Christians in Federal Upper Chamber, but labour is to be denied that privilege. Although the subject was not discussed at the Round Table Conference backward and hill tribes would be governed autocratically in the name of protection, and would even continue to be subjected to practices which are not very far from forced labour. They are not to have representation even in the federal lower chamber. Not only has no provision been made for common labour legislation for the whole of India, but on subjects like health, insurance and old age pensions, there is not to be common legislation even for British India. Unemployment insurance is not even mentioned.

HEMMED IN WITH SUSPICION AND HESITATION

EX-ROUND TABLER'S VIEWS

Adjournment Motion In Bengal

(Associated Press)

Calcutta, Mar, 18.

The publication of the White Paper appears to have stimulated non-officials in the Bengal Legislative Council to raise a discussion at the earliest opportunity. Apart from a representation to His Excellency the Governor for fixing a date, the latest move seems to be the raising of a discussion by way of an adjournment motion. It is understood that a motion supported by nearly thirty members has already been tabled which, if assented to by the President and His Excellency, is likely to come up for discussion early next week.

Mr. J. N. Basu, ex-Round Tabler interviewed stated that that the scheme was hemmed in so much suspicion and hesitation that it would not have the pacifying effect that was expected of it. Another feature the scheme showed was that it lacked momentum for progress. Instead of laying down constituent elements in such a manner that they must work together, experience of the past had been ignored and privileges had been so continued as to create a tendency in elements to fly as under.

Mr. K. Fazul Huq, ex-Round Tabler, interviewed, said that it was disappointing that Bengal was not receiving the full amount of jute duty. It was too early to comment on the recommendations in detail, but it was doubtful if the new reforms would be commensurate with the express wishes of the people.

PUNJAB EUROPEANS' MISGIVINGS

GOVERNOR'S COMMENT ON WHITE PAPER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

Lahore, March 19.

Speaking at the European Association Dinner last night H. F. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency thanked the Association for the support they had given him in the administration of the province and for the confidence they had placed in the administrative efforts of the Punjab Government.

Referring to the White Paper His Excellency said that he was in the same position as they as regards it, has he had not seen the draft before it was issued, and he had not had time to study the details of the scheme with the attention they needed. In some sections of the Press, perhaps attempts would be made to underrate and minimise the farreaching devolution of power the scheme suggested. while no efforts would be spared to stress exaggerate and decry the safeguards suggested therein. To a body representing a minority community such as the Association, the latter would be at least as important as the former.

Mr. P. H. Guest, President of the European Association, Punjab proposing the toast of the Governor at the European Association Dinner gave expression to great misgivings at the prospect of the coming regime. He said the record of selfgoverning institutions so far was a gloomy one giving rise to forebodings that selfgovernment for India may lead only to one thing, namely complete disaster. The European Association was pledged to co-operate in working the new constitution but British Parliament must so frame the constitution that even failure and complete breakdown would be avoided. In place of mutual goodwill and unity which ought to be the basis of selfgovernment they had mutually antagonistic aspirations mutual distrust and religious implacability giving rise to doubt of the successful outcome of the experiment. Personal attributes such as civic pride and honesty of purpose on which selfgovernment should be built were conspicuous by their absence. If these necessary qualities were not forthcoming the new administration should supersede these socalled democratic (? principles) and so prick bubble in this much talked of democracy for India.

"UNSATISFACTORY"

Mr. KELKAR'S FIRST-SIGHT VIEW.

(Associated Press)

Poona, March. 18.

Mr. N. C. K. Kelkar, interviewed by the Associated Press on the White Paper, declined to make a statement before he studied it carefully in the course of the next few days. He, however, added that from what he had seen he could say it was unsatisfactory.

"GLARING DEFICIENCIES"

DECCAN MERCHANTS' VIEW

(Associated Press)

Bombay, March, 18

The Deccan Merchants' Association after an urgent meeting of the Managing Committee, has issued a statement to the press pointing out that, in the opinion of the Committee, there were several glaring deficiencies in the white paper, which required to be removed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee before the proposals were formulated in the form of a bill. The Committee suggests that India's name should be added to the statute of westminster. The transition period should not exceed ten years. Complete Indianisation of the Army should be attained.

PREMIER OF ALWAR

MR. WYLIS APPOINTED

(Associated Press)

New Delhi March. 18

Mr. F. V. Wylis who has been appointed Prime Minister of Alwar arrived here last night. It is expected he will proceed to Alwar about the 24th March when he will take over charge of office.

CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

(Associated Press)

Bombay, March 18.

The Bombay C. I. D. Police carried out a raid this morning on a residence and arrested two Congress workers and seized cyclostyle machine, papers and other documents which it is reported were issued for printing Congress bulletins.

ACTING LAW MEMBERSHIP

(Associated Press)

New Delhi, March, 18.

Lobby coversations show that Mr. B. B. Ghosh, Retired High Court Judge, Calcutta, will be appointed Acting Law Member when Sir B. L. Mitter proceeds on four months' leave to Europe from 22nd April.

"NIP OF BRANDY"

A SHORT STORY

(By Miss Nirupama)

"Want to join my show" said Mr. Rustomji of White carnival show as he noticed the elder of the two Gurkha applicants. "I will see what I can do" and led the way into the tent as the man and the boy followed.

Mr. Rustomji the propriotor stood by, while they unpacked their properties, an upright frame covered with sacking, a basket full of kukris. The man fixed the frame in position and stepped with the Gurkha knives in his hand while the boy placed himself against it with arms outstretched. Rustomji gasped as the first of those steel blades flashed through the air and quivered in the sacking, missing the ear of the living target by a couple of inches.

"Gruelling work eh?" said the showman.

"Is he your son" as he noticed the Great War ribbon on his shabby coat.

"No, he is my half brother. I am Sham Jung and he is Sher," said the other.

"You fought in the War."

"Yes; I was at Yperes in 1916 and I was wounded and subsequently invalided home."

I hope you would give us a chance."

Rustomji hestitated. "It is a first-rate turn" he said candidly. "but it looks dangerous."

Have you ever had an accident?"

"Never" said the knife-thrower. "Didn't you notice how cool Sher was? He trusts me implicitly. I never miss. He is fifteen."

Rustomji nodded. "All right you will both be paid Rs. 300 a month."

During the next six months the carnival made good business as Rustomji had the knack of making the most of his material and contrived to get the last ounce from the new turn.

Once Rustomji and the Ring-master were having tea. "I suppose you have noticed that he is in love with Miss Hemalata, our lady trapiezenne from Bengal" said the Ring Master.

"Is it Sham Jung," you mean. Well, she is a pretty girl and he wouldn't be the first. But she is too wise to lead him on."

"I am not so sure of that' said the Ring Master "I am afraid she is also getting fond of him."

Rustomji looked troubled. "He is too old for her" he argued, 'and he was down and out when I engaged him; you had better tell her mother the Lady Sandow before it goes further." "What good would it do" said Master." Common Sense is one thing and Love another.

"We will have to disband our show if they get married, for we would lose the four best turns in our show. Did I tell you we are booked for a fete at the Government House to-morrow. Lord Keelsant is paying a lump sum from his pocket and the takings will go to the Y. W. C. A."

The show was in a big Maidan and when the afternoon performance was over Miss Hemalata was taking a walk. She had not gone far when she nearly stumbled over a boy lying face downwards in the grass "Sher! what is the matter."

No answer. Miss Hemalata sat down beside him. "It's nothing. Don't tell Sham you found me like this." He sat up wiping his tear-stained face with his coat sleeves.

"There must be something wrong," She said. "Sher, is it anything to do with him?" He was silent.

"Then it is"! she thought a moment.

"Sher, I am going to tell you a secret. Sham and I are going to be married. Does'nt that give me a right to know what your grief is for."

"It won't make you any happier" he said bitterly.

She turned her head quickly and said.

"Sher, I have found out. You are afraid of your turn in the show. You have lost your nerve."

Miserably he nodded.

"That is bad" she said gravely, "Are you sure."

"Sure"! The boy echoed her. "I used to feel safe,—but now I daren't flinch and I daren't cry. Each time it is getting worse."

"There is no real danger. You trusted him implicitly. Don't you still" she said.

Slowly he shook his head.

"Why not"

"Can't you guess. Then I can't tell you."

"All right." she said quietly, "We will talk again tomorrow."

That night when her turn on the trapeze was over she quickly changed her ring dress and came into the ring and slipped into one of the vacant seats near the actor's entrance. Miss Hemalata was dazzled by the white glare and she closed her eyes for a moment. When she opened Sher was standing against the target his arms outstretched while his half-brother took the first kukri from the basket.

Sham Jung looked handsome in his tawdry finery and Hemalata who sat watching him saw no trace of anything wrong until nearly the end of the turn, when the motionless figure of the boy was surrounded with bristling steel. Then one knife went wide and he did not throw the last.

When Sham Jung emerged that night from the dressing tent, he found Hemalata waiting for him. The show was not yet over and the others were all inside. It was a dark night and he drew her close to him.

"I thought I'd like to kiss you good night."

"I haven't washed off the paint," but he bent over her and his lips brushed her cheek. "Good night, my dear, now run along."

The truth then dawned on her.

The next afternoon everybody was busy for the Government House Fete. Sher was to appear dressed as a Tibetan boy. Miss Hemalata was making ready her best silk finery. She peeped from her dressing room and saw sher outside.

"Hello! Is that you? Time, you were get dressed" and then seeing his ashen face her heart seemed to miss a beat.

"I can't go through it" he said "you don't know what it was like last night."

He was trembling violently as he said this.

"I do" she said "I saw him afterwards. He had been drinking."

"You must not blame him" cried the boy, He started taking a 'nip of brandy' to steady him and now from one nip it has gone to bottles. He can't do without it. Last night he couldn't trust himself to throw the last knife."

Miss Hemalata thought hard over the matter. The part could be cut off at the fete. But if Rustoniji knew the truth then it was the end of Sham Jung's career. She had still enough faith in her lover. He could overcome his weakness if he were given a chance.

Listen Sher. I must go for my part now. Fetch your dress and grease paints over her and wait for me."

There was a brilliant gathering at the Government House Fete. The Governor Lord Keelsant, with his house party were in their best dress. Notable officials Sir Mahomed Hyder, Sir James Rod and non-officials Sir Pulau-Kurma and others were conspicuous by their presence, All of them clapped good naturedly when Miss Hemalata performed her part on the trapeze. Then the Ring Master announced the Nepalese Knife.-Thrower. The target was placed and a slim boyish figure in Tibetan dress ran in and Sher Jung followed.

The audience sat very still as the first knife struck the target just over the boy's head. The second and the third followed and struck the carvas. Lord Keelsant's kind and middle-aged face assumed a worried expression.

"It is too risky" he said "I really think—" He never finished his sentence. Was that a cry! There was a moment of breathless silence. Then a lady in the audience screamed. She saw a spreading red stain on the boy's yellow shirt. He swayed and fell forward. His fellow performer ran to him and together with Ring Master they lifted the inert figure.

"If there is a doctor present will he be good enough to step over into the ring" said Rustoniji who had come by this time.

The Surgeon-General was present at the party and he and Lord Keelsant reached the ring together, The Doctor looked at the white face.

The doctor looked at the white face lying on the knife-thrower's breast.

"What is this" he enclaimed "A girl."

"Miss Hemalata" said Rustoniji. "She has taken the boy's place, I don't know why. I only spotted it when the turn had begun your thought it was your half-brother. Didn't you."

"Yes. When I saw my hand shook. Is she—dying?"

The Surgeon-General had been as badly frightened as the others. He answered testily "No, no! It is only a flesh wound. A near thing, though. Give me some liners for a pad.

Next morning Lord Keelsant sent for Sham Jung.

"I want to say Your Excellency that if I am sent to prison for this I deserve all I get. I had a drink to steady me. She had taken my brother's place because the poor little beggar was afraid. I have sworn to her never to touch spirits again."

"You will have to drop the knife-throwing stunt" said his lordship sternly, and then seeing the scrap of discoloured ribbon on his coat, his manner changed.

"You were at the Battle of Ypres?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What will you do now?"

Sham held down a haggard face.

"Will you enter my household? I shall take you into my service."

The haggard face brightened. 'Do you really mean that Sir? I beg pardon I should say your lordship."

Lord Keelsant smiled and said "I do."

"May I then go and tell Miss Hemalata?"

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CITY

Madras, March 19.

It is learnt that Several houses were searched in various parts of the city by the C. I. D. on Friday and Yesterday evening. On Friday evening the Police searched the house of Mr. M. Singaravelu Chetty and some more houses were searched in Thiruvatiswaranpet the same evening. The house searches are stated to be in connection with the forthcoming Baghat Singh anniversary.

ALLEGED THEFT

CAMERA SELLER ARRESTED

Madras, March 19.

The Crime Department of the City Police arrested yerterday one John Arul while offering a costly Camera for sale at a cheap price to a photo dealer at Mount Road. The Camera is said to belong to an European officer of Messrs. Oakley and Bowden, Madras. The arrested man has been remanded to custody pending investigation.

Letter to the Editor

LOCAL BOARDS' SERVICES INSECURE

PLEA FOR PROVINCIALISATION.

Sir,—In the interests of the Local Boards' employees in the Presidency the author of this article wishes to bring to light his past experience of the Local Boards' service which has now been brought to a downtrodden condition and left in a critical state in the present political fields from which one cannot hope to better his prospects in his official life for ever, unless immediate and urgent relief is sought for at the hands of Government. The present rules do not sufficiently safeguard the interests of all the Local Boards' servants either under Taluk Boards or District Boards.

The service under the Local Boards was no doubt tempting in its earlier ages under the Presidency of the I. C. S. and Commissioned Officers or Revenue Divisional Officers who are generally fair-minded, actuated by common principles and policies and guided by public rules and regulations and impartial in their treatment and judgment. They had no personal interest or attachment towards any of the officers or subordinates in particular. But one characteristic which they have been appreciating in respect of any officers or subordinates is principally Honesty. But the effiiciency of the work entrusted to each and every one of the officers or subordinates was only secondary though they appreciated to a certain extent the intelligence and quickness or sharpness in each individual's activities. Though the intelligence is a principal factor it was not liked by several of them owing to various adverse causes. As a proof of which the author of this article would like to quote the actual words of an I. C. S Officer who was in charge of District Local Boards' Administration, expressed at a personal conversation, viz., "I would rather prefer to have an honest fool than an intelligent rogue under me." Thus it will be seen that one's prospects in his official life depend much upon his honest ways and means and much more with all the said good qualities borne by him.

Thus the employees of the Local Boards were bound to such a moral discipline with secured status under such official Presidents. The very day the reins of the Local Boards were transferred to the hands of the non-officials all the abovesaid good qualities have been a dead lock to the progress of the non-official regime and it was considered by the Local Boards employees that the golden period of security of service was over and the Satanic period had commenced. Their position in the present days is so dangerous at the hands of non-officials as that of a "flower garland in the hands of a monkey". Thus the Local Boards' servants are now left helpless and they have to seek shelter under moral delinquencies. Their present condition is such that they have to meet or satisfy each and every member of the Board in power which changes of and on through several ways and means, rightly or wrongly quite against this conscience.

The Local Boards employees have to act according to the whims and fancies of the President and his partisans in power, which is a real fact. Any tendency of slackness on any one's part means "go home" or "dismissal from service" or "discharge" on 3 months' notice irrespective of the length of service or reduction of grades under a plea of effecting savings and what not for reasons best known to the ruling non-official gods of the Local Boards. The political differences and personal spites or feelings between the President and members play a great part, adversely, on the poor subordinates of the Board. Such is the miserable state of the Local Boards' employees at the hands of the non-officials. Where is honesty or intelligence or truth or efficiency in the Local Board services? Everything, now-a-days is topsy-turvy. There does not seem to be any hope of returning to the happy days when Presidents were officials. Eventually the term of service of an officer or a subordinate is the same as that of a Local Board President or a member. Thus the service in the Local Board is insecure and it is high time for all the Local Board servants of every branch of administration higher or lower, Secretaries or Managers, Accountants or clerks, Assistant Engineers or Overseers and Duffadars or peons, to urge for the provincialisation and to form a separate cadre of Local Boards employees under the Local Self-Government, like those of the local audit clerks under the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, educational clerks under the Director of Public Instruction, and the staff of the District Surgeons' Office under the Surgeon General. It is only then any one can expect security in service under the Local Boards.

In the case of provincialisation of the said services, the Local Boards may be relieved of the charges under establishment and as a compensation, other Government grants might proportionately be reduced. There is no good of provincialising only the higher class of servants. In this case the position of the subordinate clerks and servants will be still worse than ever and there will be always trouble. So if the Local Board employees in general wish that their services should be secure, it would be advisable for them to immediately approach Government through their Associations organised in several districts and urge for provincialisation of their services in toto. It is only then they will be safe, failing which their status will be no less than that of the domestic servants of the non-officials.

It is hoped that this will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

"SUFFERER"

KNOCKED DOWN BY BUS

Madras, March 19.

Iyyalu Reddi aged about 70, residing at 22, Mosque Street, Saidapet, who was knocked down by a bus opposite to the Collector's office, Saidapet yesterday was admitted into the General Hospital as an inpatient. His condition is said to be precarious and the Saidapet Police are making enquiries into the case.

IN TEMPLE TANK

WOMAN FINDS WATERY GRAVE

Madras, March 19.

The dead body of a woman aged about 40, wearing a blue Khader saree and Rudraksha was found floating in Kachaleeswarar temple tank yesterday evening. The identity of the woman is not known.

GOLD EXPORT

(Associated Press)

Bombay, March, 18

Total gold export for the week ending March 18th, was worth rupees 99,14,721. The total value of gold exported frow Bombay since England went off Gold standard amounts to rupees 1,16,67,63,747.

Chinsurah, March 18.

Hearing of the case in which Sachin Kargupta an alleged terrorist absconder (see message of 16th March) is being prosecuted stands adjourned to 24th March. Among others the Police Superintendent of Bogra was examined on behalf of the prosecution.—A. P.

GOLD CAN BE MADE

AT LAST SCIENTISTS ARE DISCOVERING THE SECRET

Can gold be manufactured? This is a question which has fascinated the best scientific minds for hundreds of years.

It is certain that the secret of changing base metal into gold was never more assiduously sought than it is to-day. There are some who declare it has already been discovered, such as Dunikowski, the polish inventor, writes John Anderson in "Pearson weekly."

One remarkable method of producing gold is to extract it from sea-water. The existence of gold in sea water is a well-known fact. And the last effort to make its extraction a commercial success was made by an eminent German chemist, Dr. Fritz Haber.

He found that deep sea-water contained nearly twice as much gold per million parts as the lowest grade of gold deposit on land which it was found profitable to operate. But then this gold deposit on land was contained in gravel, which does not require to be crushed. Whereas the expense of extracting gold from sea-water proved to be insurmountable.

The scientific world was greatly agitated a few years ago when two distinguished scientists, one in Germany and the other in Japan, announced that they had separately succeeded in changing mercury into gold.

The German was Professor Adolf Miethe, of Charlottenburg College, in Berlin. He exposed quicksilver for several hours to the action of an intense electric arc inside a vessel of quartz. After this treatment there were traces of gold which had not been there before.

Had some atoms of quicksilver really been changed into gold atoms? If so, it was one of the greatest scientific discoveries that had ever been made in the world.

Other scientists, however, did not get the same result. It is extremely difficult to get mercury (quicksilver) absolutely free from gold. And so it was reluctantly concluded by them that the gold had been, unawares, in the mercury all the time. But both Professor Miethe and Dr. Nagaoka, the Japanese scientist, maintain that their mercury was carefully tested for purity and that their experiments were successful.

But since these experiments, science has made amazing progress.

What these scientists and also hundreds of others are aiming at to-day is not difficult to understand. It is briefly this. An atom of gold or of any other matter is now known to be made up of particles of positive and negative electricity. The negative particles are called electrons.

Now, an atom of gold has seventy-nine of these planet electrons, while an atom of mercury has eighty. So that the only difference between mercury and gold is that an atom of gold has one electron less. If, then, you can knock one electron out of an atom of mercury you have turned it into gold.

Quite recently Lord Rutherford and his co-workers at the Cavendish Laboratory have been able to accomplish the feat of knocking electrons out of atoms by an intense ray bombardment. It is a tedious process. And the expense of the process far outweighs any possible change in value.

But the great point is that the atom is in fact disintegrated and matter is changed. The dream of the alchemist of old is actually being realised.

AMAZING EVENTS AT VILLAGE CHURCH

SHINING VISION OF "OUR LADY"

ANGELS AND CHERUBS OVER RECTOR'S BED

London (By Mail)

Shining visions of the Virgin Mary at a centuries-old church and rectory have set a remote East Anglian village talking of the Second Coming of Our Lord.

Scores of people, including the Rector and the churchwarden, have seen these manifestations, and the latter's seven-year-old son has received from the vision some uncanny dream messages.

Sunlight fell in bars of gold between the leaning tombstones and across the gravel path of the quiet churchyard.

It stole among the dark shadows of tall trees and awoke to flaming life the vivid reds and purples of the stained glass windows in the tiny Saxon church.

The air was full of a solemn stillness. The Suffolk village of Sudbury lay in the hollow a mile away across the fields.

It was in this remote corner of East Anglia that I had been investigating one of the most remarkable stories to which a newspaperman could be assigned.

An eerie, fantastic tale of the supernatural; a tale of miraculous manifestations in the centuries-old church and rectory of St. Mary the Virgin that has set a whole village talking of the Second Coming of Our Lord.

It tells of the repeated vision of the Virgin Mary, of the appearance of hosts of angels and cherubs, and of the strange dreams of the church organist's seven-year-old son.

CURIOUS FACTS

It is not a fantasy existing in the brain of one man.

The extraordinary happenings during the last eight weeks have been witnessed by the Rector, the organist, the sexton, members of the choir, and scores of the villagers.

Here are the facts of these strange events as I have learned them :—

The figure of a beautiful woman clothed in white, with a blue veil thrown about her head, has made frequent appearances in the church and rectory grounds.

Numbers of angels have been seen hovering in the church, and multitudes of cherubs fly about the ceilings of the rectory at night.

The figure of the woman also appears in dreams to Francis, the seven-year-old son of Dr. Thornber, the churchwarden and organist, and the boy, following her instructions, has accurately described the church as it originally existed in ancient times.

He has indicated the exact site of awbrys and hagioscopes in the chancel, through which lepers in the 14th century used to watch the mass.

These peep holes were blocked with rubble and plastered over, so that it was impossible to trace them by tapping, yet Francis has been able to indicate their position to an inch.

I found the Rev. Clive Luget, the Rector, searching for further traces of the original church when I arrived.

His theory is that these supernatural happenings, which began about two months ago, herald a Second Coming, and that "Our Lady," as he calls her, is anxious that this little country church, which bears her name, should become a shrine for pilgrims.

He showed me where a spring of clear cold water had burst from the ground near the rectory door about two weeks ago.

It flowed for a few days and suddenly ceased, but Father Luget is confident that it will flow again because, before the spring appeared, young Francis had a dream about a spring which would flow, cease, and then flow again.

The happenings at his church have made a deep impression on Father Luget's mind. He talks with quiet, convincing sincerity.

NOT HAUNTED

"If you have come to hear a ghost story, I am afraid you will be disappointed." he said. "Neither the church nor the rectory is haunted. It is something far more beautiful than that.

"I first saw Our Lady on the night of December 11, and since then I suppose I have seen her 200 times.

"On the first occasion she was standing on a mound outside the dining-room window of the rectory.

"She stood shining with a brilliant bluish white light for several minutes. It was the most entrancing sight I have ever seen.

"Two days later Dr. Thornber, my housekeeper's son and I were in the dining-room, when it was lit up by a brilliant light.

"We rushed to the window, and there on the mound stood Our Lady, again clad in white with a blue veil thrown about her head.

"Dr. Thornber went outside and walked across the grass towards the vision. When he was within three yards she lifted her hands, in blessing and he was thrown off his feet on to the grass.

"Then the figure slowly ascended and disappeared.

"Since that day Our Lady has made frequent appearances. I have seen her walking in the rectory ground during the day, and she is at Mass every Sunday. Often she is seen by members of the congregation and the choir."

FLYING CHERUBS

Father Luget told me of the angels that appear frequently in the church.

"They stand around the walls or hover in the air above the altar," he said. "I have counted half a dozen of them at a time.

Father Luget added that the vision appears in his bedroom every night, and that he often goes to sleep with the air above him full of flying cherubs.

A multitude of them appeared in the dining-room when Dr. Thornber and his son were there, and the doctor recognised among them his baby daughter who died several years ago.

have spoken to the doctor. Big, bluff and hearty, and not the type of man to be influenced by superstition, he confirmed all Father Luget had told me.

Dr. Thornber often sees the angels and the vision as he sits at the organ, and he told me that when he walked across the grass towards her he was thrown off his feet by the sheer beauty of the sight.

His son, Francis, is the only one to whom the vision has spoken, and, as I have said, she appears to him in dreams.

"Are you ever frightened?" I asked him.

"No," he replied. "She is a lovely lady, and she speaks beautifully. The last time I saw her was three nights ago, but I cannot tell you what she said to me then. She said I must not tell until later."

FILM STORY BECOMES REALITY

DRAMA OF LOVE AND TORTURE

Sidi-bel-Abbes, Algeria, (By Mail)

White Sheik of the desert and his dusky Queen! This is a reversal of the picture made familiar to us by the films. But it is a true picture, and its discovery in the midst of the Sahara has solved a Mystery of the Foreign legion.

For some time the French Colonial Secret Service has been puzzled by persistent rumours that a white man is ruling a clan of the Touaregs—the famous race of veiled fighting men who are the terror of the desert. It now appears that this ruler is an Englishman, Charles Butler, a former Legionnaire.

One of the most experienced of the French secret agents was sent to investigate the rumours, and his report contains a story as packed with romance and adventure as any "best-seller" of the day.

This is a story of a gallant Englishman who braved all the perils besetting a deserter from the Legion in order to rescue his dusky Berber love from death.

On the day preceding the disappearance of Butler there was among a party of Touareg women, accused of cruelly mutilating French wounded, the beautiful young daughter of a chief, and in view of the strong measures then in force to stop the perpetration of such horrors by women there is little doubt that she would have been shot after court-martial.

In the night, however, she disappeared from the hut in which she was a prisoner, and it was assumed that a raiding party of her father's men had come down and taken her away.

Record Reward

No one connected her disappearance with that of Charles Butler, the mysterious Englishman who had gained the reputation of being one of the most reckless men in a force famed for its daring.

But there was a great hue and cry for him, the record reward—in the Legion—of £500 was offered for his capture, and aeroplanes aided in the search.

Eventually it was assumed that he had died in the desert.

Now for the true story!

It seems that from the moment of setting eyes on the girl prisoner, Charles Butler lost his heart to her, and he decided to risk all in an attempt to snatch her from the Fate that awaited her.

He was hampered in communicating with the girl by the fact that her dialect was unknown to him, and when he did make his way to the hut where she was, dodging the sentries posted all round, he had to resort to force.

When the girl, misunderstanding his intention, cried out for help, he stunned her and afterwards carried her senseless body past the sentries into the desert.

There he hoped to encounter members of the roaming tribe to which she belonged. Unfortunately for him, the blow he had struck her was more severe than he intended, and when he did fall in with her people the girl was unable to explain that he was not taking her as a captive into the French lines.

Condemned to Cruel Death

Butler's fate was soon settled and he was condemned to a particularly cruel death at the hands of the young women of the band.

The stage had been set for the execution when the girl came to. Catching sight of the captive and hearing something of the manner in which she had got back to her friends, she guessed that Charles Butler might not be as hostile as was thought.

On her appeals the execution was deferred, and when an interpreter had been found things were explained. The condemend prisoner at once became the hero of the tribe.

In due course he learned that the girl returned his love and twelve months after their romantic meeting they were married.

Four years ago the English deserter from the the Legion became chief of the clan after the death in battle of the girl's father. Since then he has led the tribe in all its wanderings over the Saharan wastes and in its many conflicts with the armed might of France and Spain.

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MAN OF IRON WILL

AND WHAT HE MIGHT DO

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Everyone won't agree with all Mr. Nobody has to say. He lays himself right open to attack. But his dream of a new Britain is arresting. It will make you think.

He starts by harking back to the war days. Another "Mr. Nobody" asked him recently if all the sacrifices of those times were in vain? Our contributor thinks not. And he tells you why in the following article in the "People."

I am not an Ex-service man. I just missed the war; It ended several months before I would have been eligible to join. I felt cheated about it at the time. I have felt glad since.

Shells piled in thousands; men, busy as ants, swinging them, white hot, in huge tongs over the case-hardening well; bursts of flame forty feet high as each shell dropped.

A lightning strike of the workers; the men out, the girls sticking it in the eighteen-pounder and eight-inch shops. Fur coats; pianos; "Knees up, Mrs. Brown."

Ration cards; food hoarding; pound notes galore; free love: the clamour for booze.

I saw the less heroic side of war.

Later, I saw you fellows come back to a land ruled by men with purple cheeks and big stomachs and no souls. I saw many of you swindled out of your pensions, and I wondered.

I saw your difficulty in getting jobs after the fuss had died down. I saw the sort of jobs that you were forced into, sometimes being put under impudent chits of girls in warehouses and offices.

NEED FOR ACTION

And, when I saw some of you pleading in the streets for coppers to buy bread I inwardly cursed the rotten elements that had been left behind and secured a grip of affairs in your absence.

I am sorry. I can point to few instances where we have justified the sacrifices of those who fought for us and those who died, unless it be in the League of Nations. But, I do not think that the sacrifice was vain, for, by their efforts, they quickened the mind and conscience of a great section of the world.

Nor do I think of those lying in Flanders as dead. I have a sincere faith that death is only another name for change. The spirit of all who fell, of all nations, speaks to us as the wind rustles through the poppies, pleading with us to fashion a better world for their sakes.

I appreciate the need for action. What England wants to-day is a Man! She needs a full-sized man of the hard-knuckled variety; a man who will hit quickly and decisively, first of all for the land of his birth and, secondly, for the general welfare of the masses in all countries.

The Parliamentary machine has failed. It is proving too slow and cumbersome in its handling of our problems. It finds itself powerless to break the vested interests in which it is swathed.

REORGANISE INDUSTRY

I have been looking at the Ministry of Labour Gazette, which summarises employment for the last nine years.

Take an average of ten million insured persons in employment. From this figure deduct four millions who do not actually produce, such as store-keepers, distributors, commerical, banking and insurance employees, etc.

This leaves six million producers, to which add two million producers not insured. This gives us approximately eight million producers mainly supporting a population of more than forty-five millions.

I say mainly supporting, for interest on our foreign investments springs from capital created by British labour or from successful manipulation by British financiers.

Our overheads, in this country, are colossal! Even allowing for housewives and children, every producer is carrying at least three adult potential producers, who are not producing, on his back!

It would be possible, by reorganising industry, to double workers' wages in this country, by the simple expedient of reducing non-productive Workers and increasing productive workers until the two about balance.

There is an old, unalterable truth which the world has yet to appreciate, workèr and master alike. It is that wealth can only be got by work, by the application of labour to natural resources.

Short-sighted people will say that the world is suffering from over-production. So, why try to increase production. When I see the man-in-the-street staggering home every Saturday with an armful of good things which he has bought, all backs well-clothed and all people well-housed, and goods piling up everywhere, I shall still say we have *not produced enough*.

Humanity has not yet started to dream of the world which organised production can give it. The problem of organised production and distribution is the one that any dictator would have to face, for it is the major one of our age.

And, when he came to face it, he would find his greatest opponents in the financiers and the small investor in this country, the one because he would see his power challenged and the other because he would be anxious for his pounds.

A bitter path lies before any dictator. He would have to do three or four things in almost as many hours.

His first step would be to prohibit the issue of passports and to prevent anyone leaving the country for a period.

Almost as swiftly he would have to arrange that no transfers of capital could be made. His problem would be to prevent the big financial brigands, and the little ones, too, from getting out of the country with their gains and crashing the national credit by panic selling abroad.

This he would effect by holding the gentlemen themselves in the country on the principle that where the body is there will the coin be also if held long enough.

THE ACID TEST

Rigorous measures affecting banks, telephones and wireless would have to be put into immediate effect, and every loophole for the foxes stopped.

In the same breath he would have to take the world into his confidence by Press and radio, assuring all foreign creditors that financial obligations would be met in full.

Having satisfied the wolves abroad he would have a chance to deal with the caged foxes here at home.

He would act on the principle that the debt to the stranger must be honoured, but what would he say to the creditors at home?

This would be the acid test of the dictator.

Dog does not eat dog; neither should Briton prey on Briton. This, I think, would be his attitude, and he would quickly introduce measures to make it distinctly unhealthy for large sums of capital to be lying in the banks.

He would stimulate its circulation by various measures and he would soon find the money for the national loans he would wish to float.

He would not be overawed by the bankers. Threadneedle-st, would get a much-needed dose of ginger.

After the first paralysis, things would begin to move and shape themselves.

A swift measure, forcibly to eliminate unemployment, would be introduced. We might see a thirty-hour week, with no reduction of wages, as a temporary step. Vigorous measures to rationalise industry would be proceeding; meanwhile, overheads would be getting reduced.

Many distributors, clerks and travellers would find themselves being transferred to factories on production and, to their satisfaction, earning more than they did on their old jobs.

Payment would often be by results, for it is in a nation's heart to slack, just as it is in an individual's, when times are good.

The national wealth would be increasing as production increased, and all would start to share in the benefits. Acute poverty would be disappearing. There would be work for all who were willing to work, on good pay. There would be hunger still for those who would not work.

The unemployment crisis over, hours of work might now be increased gradually to forty hours or more, with a corresponding increase in the national wealth. Goods would start to abound and homes become brighter and happier.

The usurer held in chains, and industry so rationalised in everybody's interest, slums would begin to disappear and far-reaching public work schemes undertaken. Broader roads and over-head and underground routes for traffic in the cities would appear.

Neon lighting would turn our nights into day. We should thrive on work and live to delight in the creations of our labours.

EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD

With the scientist at his right hand and the engineer at his left, and with his foot always down on financial operations inimical to the State, our dictator might forge a happier, richer Britain, setting an example to the world.

Do we want a dictator? Germany has said "yes" to this question and Hitler is enthroned.

There is an old Greek proverb which says that there is no faith to be placed in the human countenance. Looking at Hitler's portrait, I am inclined to hope that the proverb is true, for Germany's sake.

We, in England, may or may not want a dictator But the hour certainly cries out for the man, and he will surely emerge from out of the people.

From Tyneside, Clyde, South Wales or some other suffering spot he will come, rallying all to his clarion call, inspiring the nation.

Sons of Britain, children of the North, offspring of sea dogs, what about it? Where is the man?

Palmist: "Don't worry! the dark clouds will soon roll by, the sun will come peeping through, and——"

Client: "Ere, Miss, I came 'ere for a 'and-readin'—not the weather forecast!"

* * * *

"Sorry I couldn't meet you at the club on Thursday. Did intend to, but—well, circumstances over which I have no control—you know."

"Yes, quite. By the way, how is your wife?"

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MARRIAGE SYSTEM IN INDIA

BEWILDERING VARIETIES

THE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE

(BY Mrs. Lilavati Dave, B. A.)

The meaning of marriage differs in different countries. In England it means a monogamous marriage, being the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others. In India marriage has a different meaning, in that in the case of Hindus it need not be voluntary and it may be polygamous, and if custom permits polyandrous, while in the case of the Mahomedans there is a marriage called the *mutah* which need not be for life at all.

It is a trite saying that India is a continent with its vast and varied population in different stages of social evolution. Probably no other country in the world presents such sharp contrasts or such a bewildering variety of customs as the inhabitants of Indian peninsula. For in what other country can one find millions of people practising celibacy and rigorous asceticism, side by side with millions who practise polygamy, some of whom on a business principle, maintaining a register of their hundred or more wives, and paying to their consorts periodical visits, finding them flourishing with a numerous growing progeny of which the husband is proud, but for which he had done nothing to deserve. Where again can one find polyandry flourishing on a wholesale basis as it flourishes amongst the Todas, Kurumbas and other races inhabiting the Malabar Coast? Where again can one find the laws of hospitality stretched to the point they are in Baluchistan where the host presents his unmarried daughter to his honoured guest? Where again is the custom of the Leverate yet as green as it ever was amongst the Jews?

Where again can one find premarital communism practised by the young under the patronizing care of the old?

Where again can one find a custom which permits the marital duties of the son to be performed by the father till the son is old enough to take care of his wife?

These and innumerable other marriage customs are the special feature of Hindu society.

The saint idealizes marriage as a sacrament. The savage practises it as a pastime.

The ideal is high—sometimes, too high for human attainment.

Marriage Customs

The following surveys regarding the numerous local customs, in connection with Indian marriage are made by the decennial census reports:—

(1) That no generalization is possible about the marriage laws and customs.

(2) That the shastric conception of marriage is in all intents and purposes dead.

(3) That Hindu Law permits polygamy and custom sanctions polyandry as it was at one time common amongst the Nairs and is still a veiled custom amongst them while it is openly practised by the low caste people in Southern India.

(4) That widow marriage is inconsistent with the Hindu theory of sacrament, but the prohibition is confined only to the twice-born castes, and even amongst them widow remarriages are becoming more common.

Where widow-marriage is allowed, the general rule is to give the younger brother the first refusal.

(5) Widow re-marriages are as a rule generally celebrated at night in the dark half of the month.

(6) As a rule marriage is by purchase, the high castes ordinarily pay for the husband, and the low castes for the bride.

(7) That infant marriages are both customary and common, average age for marriage being 8-12, but there is a tendency in reformed circles towards later marriage.

(8) Inter-caste marriages once permitted within limits have long since fallen into desuetude, but they are nevertheless performed in the Punjab, where the bonds of custom were never tight.

(9) But inter-sub-caste marriages are everywhere legal, though not equally popular in all castes.

(10) But Shudras of all castes can freely inter-marry.

Entirely Lost

That marriage is Divine in its institution, sacred in its union, holy in its mystery, sacramental in its signification, honourable in its appellative, religious in its employment; that it is an advantage to the society of men and in its holiness to the Lord—such a lofty ideal of Aryan marriage is now entirely lost and we have in its stead a ghastly picture of marriage by purchase met with all over India in one form or other. Of course, in some cases the payment is normal but in others very large sums are paid especially where polygamy prevails or if there is a great shortage of women. It is very greatly lamentable.

That in recent times the bridegroom-price has been affected very largely by the educational qualifications of the bridegroom.

As Dr. Gour says, a Kayasth graduate in Bengal usually fetches from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 but there are said to be instances as much as Rs. 10,000 having been paid! India requires, it seems, many more sacrifices of innocent girls like Snehlata of Bengal to put an end to this deeply regrettable fact of marriage by purchase.

What a fall! Men and women marry for physical attraction, convenience necessity or respectability—and the, legal bond is necessary both for their sakes and the worldly welfare of the children born to them; but love which is physical and transcendental together—love that is to last through eternity of progress and fruition is considered a mere dream—a chimera! True an ephemeral passion called by that name is the ordinary sort of attraction existing between ordinary men and women, —men, who see no further than the gratification of a desire, and women who see no higher than the yielding to that desire thus degrading themselves to the lowest depth of degradation and creating a veritable hell for them to dwell in.

Heaven of Marriage

But the heaven of Marriage is not far from men and women if they only will to achieve it—that state of perfect happiness—the immortal union of two souls in one, creatures of God's eternal light, partaking each other's thoughts, bestowing upon each other the renewal of joy, and creating loveliness in form and action by their mutual sympathy and tenderness. Here—in this Heaven of Marriage—age cannot touch them—Death has no meaning for them—life is their air and space and movement—life palpitates through them and warms them with colour and glory as the sunshine warms and reddens the petals of the rose—they grow beyond mortality and are immune from all disaster. These lovers of god are the beloved of God, their passion is divine, knowing no weariness, no satiety, no end!

The National Call.

The sports two-seater skidded round a corner, jumped a lorry, knocked down a lamp post, overturned three cars, shot through a stone wall and came to against a gasometer.

A girl climbed out of the wreckage,

"Darling!" she exclaimed, rapturously, "that's what I call a kiss!"

RICHEST COUNTRY GOES BACK TO BARTER

2,000,000 U. S. A. CITIZENS EXCHANGE COMMODITIES TO AVOID RUIN

New York (By Mail).

More than 2,000,000 people in twenty-nine States of the United States are to-day turning to the principle of barter as the only means of avoiding economic stagnation and keeping their normal business alive, writes the "Daily Herald' correspondent.

In these twenty-nine States there are already approximately 150 official Barter Exchanges, conducting the strangest "banking" business in this country's history.

Besides the official exchanges, thousands of farmers, mine owners, sheepmen and ranchers gladly "do a deal" without a note or a coinchanging hands.

"May I pay my son's fees at Louisiana University in goods?" asked a father a day or two ago.

"Certainly," came the answer. "We are accepting bales of cotton or cattle in lieu of cheques."

Doctor's Bills Paid In Pigs

Throughout country areas all over the United States doctors are glad to accept pigs or chickens when they present their bills.

Four of the official Barter Exchanges are functioning in New York City itself, within a stone's throw of the great Wall Street banking houses and offices of the merchant kings, who view their activity with alarm.

In California more than 200,000 unemployed are now trading their services in return for food and clothing.

Los Angeles alone is finding work for 100,000 workless on the barter plan.

A daily turnover valued at £1,800 stands to the credit of the Utah State Barter Association, while it provides every day no less than 100,000 day's work for its members.

Scrip money, backed by the huge stocks of surplus farm produce hitherto lying idle in the State, has been issued in Minneapolis.

Here an organisation, formed mainly by the leaders of the local unemployed has its own "bank" and stores.

Service For Food

Clothes, vegetables, sugar, bread flour and canned fruits are "on sale," and the "buyers" either pay in scrip money or pledge their services as workers to the original owners of their "purchases."

The barter organisation runs its own restaurant and caters for 2,500 customers daily. Each meal costs ten cents in scrip money. Lunch consists of meat, potatoes and a second vegetable pudding, bread and coffee.

The barter stores sell furniture, motor-car tyres, silverware, cooking utensils, shoes and clothing.

Forty-five craft guilds work to supply the store's needs, and despite the big daily turnover not one cent of real money changes hands.

The same applies to the Utah organisation.

Idaho State is also using scrip money these days.

"Our members have jobs, now they are participating in this organisation," said Mr. Benjamin J. Stringham, the President of the Idaho Barter Organisation.

"We are demonstrating that people can work collectively to better advantage than individually."

Barter Exchanges

At the Barter Exchanges in New York City, cash transactions are barred.

Here, wood, overcoats, snow-boots, dogs and jewellery are tendered in exchange for turnips, butter or geese.

The housemaid can give her services in return for board and lodging through the Exchange.

One man "tendered" five buildings lots in return for getting a well dug.

A New York carpenter gets his milk supplied every day in return for so many hours' work each week.

A typical deal was the exchange to-day of a quantity of boxing gloves for a number of blankets. One man wanted the gloves, the other wanted the blankets. Neither could afford to pay cash.

Thanks to the Exchange, both get what they required.

In the West and Middle-West, where farmers have been fighting to stave off bankruptcy, they are taking to the barter plan with zest. Business men and workless are joining in.

Inevitable Move

Commenting on the above article 'The Daily Herald' writes:

There are bursting corn-bins in the villages. There are empty larders in the towns.

The owner of the corn wants goods which the town-dweller can supply and the latter wants to stock his empty larder.

They cannot bring about the desired exchange because of the lack of money.

To many in the United States, as we state elsewhere has come the idea to exchange their goods and services direct, and, where necessary, to use scrip as a kind of money of their own.

Some such move as this seems inevitable. Sane people will not starve amid super-abundance. A dog would not do it.

And it is a striking fact that the effort to solve the problem of plenty is not being made by the statesmen and the financiers, by "the masters, lords and rulers of all lands."

It is being made by ordinary folk with no learning of economic mysteries to parade.

They desire only sufficiency and security for themselves and their families, and they are showing the wise and the powerful how these can be achieved.

IRISH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

EFFORTS TO MAKE SELF-SUPPORTING

More Arable Land.

Dublin, By Mail.

President De Velera is considering a five-year plan of economic development for the Free State.

He proposes to establish an Economic Council to assist industrialists to increase output and find new markets, and to advise the Government on necessary tariffs.

Irish farmers will be expected to raise fewer cattle and to till their grazing land to feed the entire Free State population.

Special attention probably will be given to flour milling, woollen yarn spinning, manufacture of ready-made clothing and boot and hosiery manufacture.

The Government claims that the Free State can be made almost wholly self-supporting.

The plan is to last five years, because Mr. De Valera expects to retain power for that length of time without another General Election.

NOVEL USE OF GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

London, By Mail.

Foreign languages are being taught to Post Office workers by means of gramophone records.

By arrangement with "His Master's Voice," weekly classes are to be held, when many hundreds from the St. Martin's le Grand and Mount Pleasant depots received instruction in French, German, Spanish and Italian.

The records were made by native teachers, and the classes endeavoured to copy pronunciation. As the experiment was considered a success, it is probable that the courses will be extended to include Portuguese, Russian and Danish.

Dorothy: "I've been with a party of hikers to see the Devil's Gorge,"

Grandma: "Hush, Dorothy, that's not the way to speak—I'm sure they've only healthy appetites."

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The Sunday Observer

VOL. I MADRAS, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1933 NO. 5.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

(Continued from First page)

his detestable trade of maligning reputations and injuring institutions, entrenched behind anonymity. Unless and until he discards his cowardly mask and lets the public know who he is and what position and credentials he has in the Co-operative Movement, his allegations do not deserve to be taken notice of. They deserve only to be treated with contempt. I have no doubt that all fair-minded and impartial readers of your journals would do likewise.

I cannot conclude this communication without alluding to the open talk among those who have taken any notice of this compaign against me in your columns. Till that talk reached my ears, your correspondent was an enigma to me. Even a personal enemy, who is not utterly devoid of all sense of fairplay does not descend to such depths in attacking the object of his hatred through a newspaper. I am therefore disposed to believe the talk that your anonymous correspondent if a mer. cenary who has sold his pen and soul for dirty linen to some persons who, for reasons best known to themselves, seem to have planned this compaign against me. Their names are also freely mentioned; but I consider it unfair to announce them in a newspaper, as I still hope that the talk may not be quite true.

I am content to leave the matter there. My consolation lies in the fact that the bulk of your readers can be trusted to possess the virtues of fairplay and impartial judgment, which in all right-minded men will instinctively revolt against such mischievous and malicious propaganda by one who shuns the public gaze in spite of his professed concern for the cause of the Co-operative Movement.

HUMOUR AND LIFE

(By P. V. Seshagiri Rao)

Without good-humour learning and bravery can only confer that superiority which swells the heart of the lion in the desert, where he roars without reply and ravages without resistance. So says the great Dr. Johnson.

Without good-humour virtue may awe by its dignity and amaze by its brightness, but must always be viewed at a distance, and will scarcely gain a friend or attract an imitation.

Good-humour may be defined as a habit of being pleased, a constant and perennial softness of manner easiness of approach, and suavity of disposition.

Good-humour is a state between gaiety and unconcern the act or emanation of a mind at leisure to regard the gratification of another.

Happiness is merely a state of the mind, and our capacity for happiness is really our capacity to throw our mind into this particular state. Indeed to a very great extent, this depends on our mental outlook, the attitude which our mind is most accustomed to. If that be a lively and cheerful attitude, in other words, if our sense of humour be sharp enough to keep us normally in a pleasant and cheerful frame of mind, our capacity for happiness is proportionately heightened.

This cheerfulness is not to be mistaken for mirth, which is short and transient. This is not even to be understood as that constant hilarity of spirit which destroys in our minds the seeds of fortitude and virtue, which should support us in hours of anguish. But I mean that cheerful frame of mind, which gives elasticity to the spirit, before which difficulties cause no despair, and the mind acquires that happy disposition to improve opportunities which rarely fails of success and happiness in life.

It must not also be forgotten that those only are often raised into the greatest transports of mirth, who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy. Hence mirth is not cheerfulness.

Indeed, habitual cheerfulness is a duty we owe to ourselves and to society. We all have our little troubles if we choose to brood over them, and even youth is not exempt, but the habit may be acquired of setting them aside for the sake of others, and to smile at what is generally entertaining and to seek subjects for remark which are likely to interest, and to please and amuse.

A certain great author being asked as to what was the first requisite for success in life answered, "cheerfulness" the second, "cheerfulness," the third, "cheerfulness." Indeed cheerfulness—which is a quality peculiar to man, a brute being capable only of enjoyment—opens like spring all the blossoms of the inward man.

It would be well then, for us to remember that however trivial and unimportant it may appear in the great scale of human events, much of our happiness or misery in this world depends on a sense of humour. Good temper at once animated and soothing brightens the dreariness of misfortune and illumines the heart darkened by the clouds of misery. Besides this, this good-humour or "sweetness of temper defends us from those foes to peace—impatience, discontent, irritability etc., which reform the human mind and greatly contribute to cheer the path of misery."

Apologies

He wasn't too strong in the head, and he was employed by a slater. When he arrived one day at a villa where the roof had to be repaired, he found a parrot sitting on the ridge. He had never seen a parrot before.

The parrot watched him begin to unpack his tools, then, cocking its head to the side, cried: "Get to blazes out of here."

The slater looked up in astonishment, gazed at the bird for a moment, and then went on unpacking. At this the bird, cocking its head to the other side, repeated: "Get to blazes out of here."

The slater then began to repack his tools hurriedly. When he had finished he got up, touched his cap to the parrot, and said, as he prepared to depart: "Beg pardon, Sir, I thought you was a bird."

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Printed and Published by M. Pandurangam, at the "Chandra Press," 39, Chinnatambi St., G. T., Madras. Editor: P. Balasubramania Mudaliar.